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# THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND  
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The Loyalty of Western Canadians to the Crown  
was never more clearly Exemplified than in the  
Profound Sorrow felt last week when the Death  
of King Edward VII. was announced

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN  
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN  
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD  
AND THOSE WHO SPIN  
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN  
A BRIGHTER DAY"

MAY 11th, 1910

Volume II.

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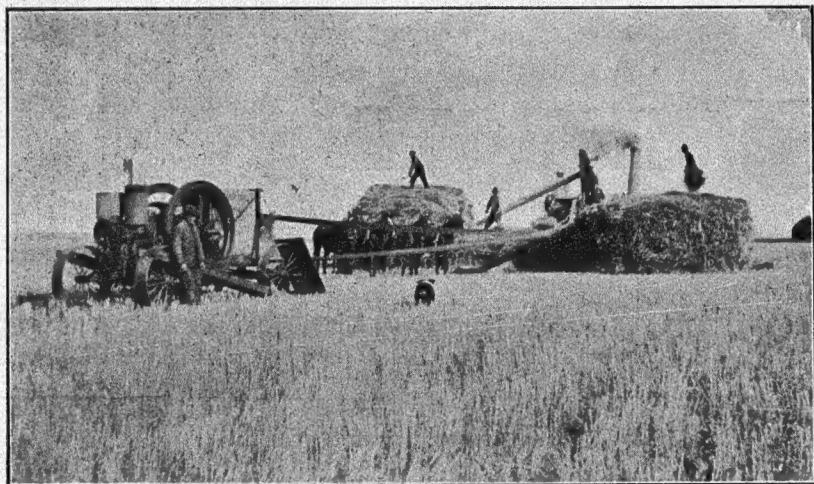


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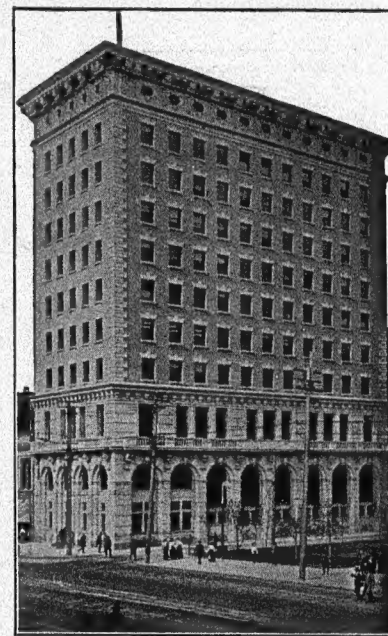
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(Published in the Grain Growers' Guide, May 4th, 1910)

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

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Loss Claims Paid Last Year - - **\$87,854.81**  
" " " " Six Years - **390,787.35**

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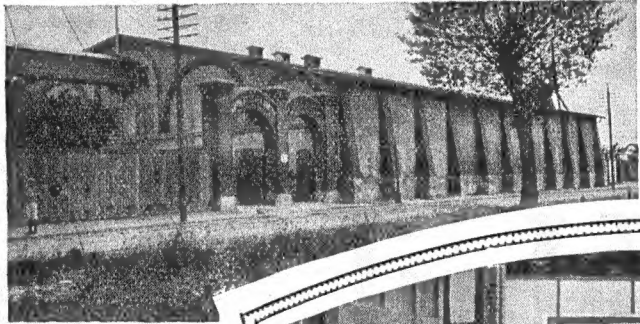
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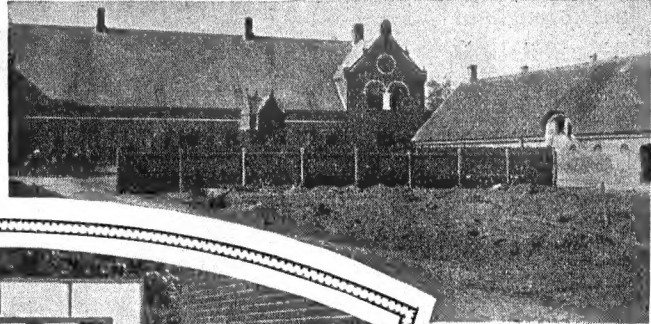
Make of Machine .....	CHAS. D. LINDSAY, Manager, PHONOGRAPH DEPT.  <b>Lindsay's</b> 284 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG
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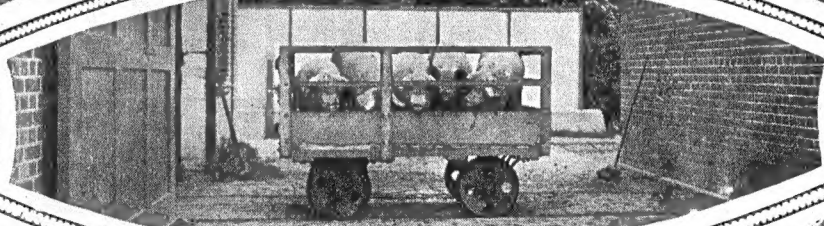
# PICTURES BY PORK COMMISSION TO DENMARK



CO-OPERATIVE PACKING HOUSE  
RINGSTED, DENMARK



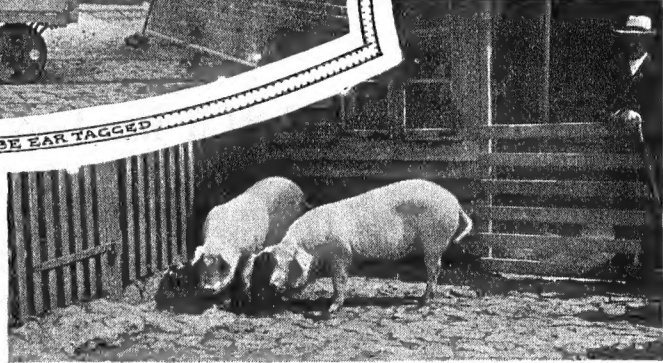
A CORNER OF A DANISH FARM



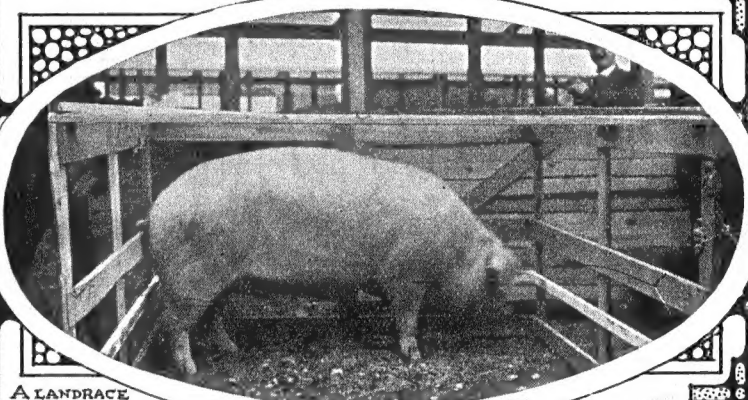
A TRUCK LOAD READY TO BE EAR TAGGED



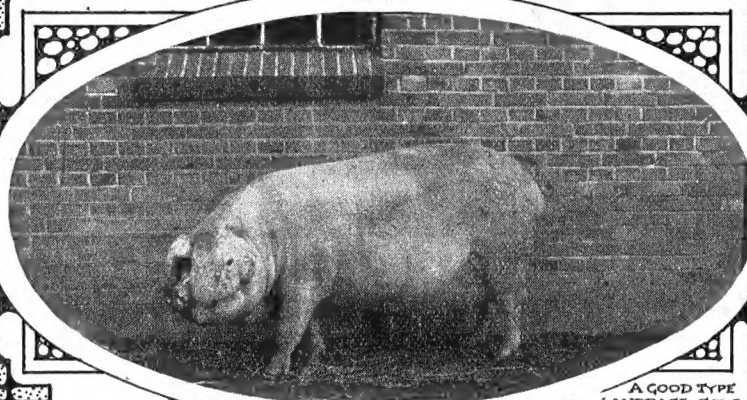
DUTCH PIGS LEAVING CARS AT OSS PACKING HOUSE



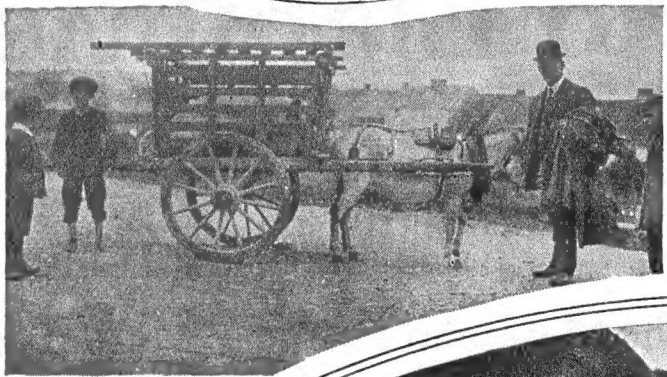
REPRESENTATIVE PIGS AT A DANISH PACKING HOUSE



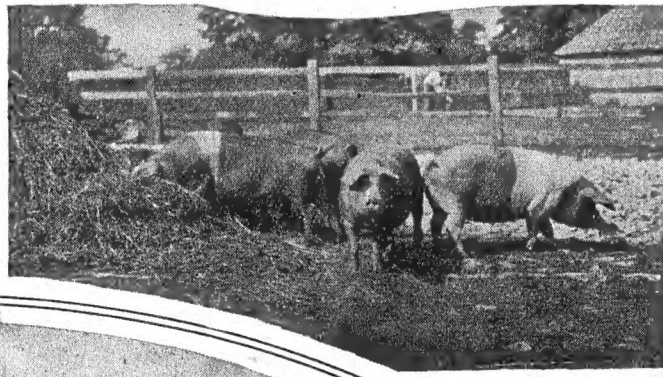
A LANDRACE  
BOAR



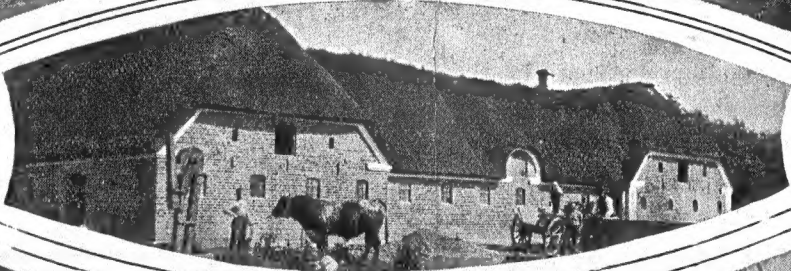
A GOOD TYPE  
LANDRACE SOW



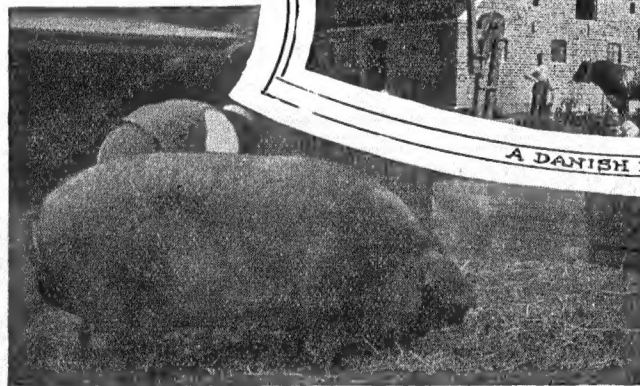
A SHAREHOLDER'S DELIVERY,  
ROSEREA BACON FACTORY



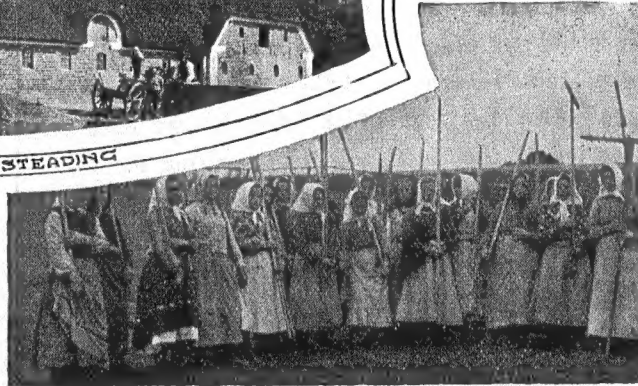
THE KIND FROM WHICH ENGLISH  
WILLSHIRE BACON IS MADE



A DANISH FARM-STEADING



A PATRON OF THE LARGE BLACK BREED



POLISH WOMEN—HOW DANISH FARMERS SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM



# The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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sure insertion.

MAY 11th. 1910

## EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER

An empire is stricken with grief. The sun in its course continually casts its rays upon the bowed heads of hundreds of millions of the citizens of the greatest empire the world has ever known. Each feels a keen personal loss in the death of our loved and admired monarch, Edward the Peacemaker. Death came to him suddenly when the hand of the Almighty touched him at midnight, Friday last, and his soul passed over the border. Though but nine years on the throne, Edward established himself firmly in the hearts and confidence of his loving subjects, and won for himself the lasting regard of the nations of the earth. He is unanimously accorded the title of "Peacemaker" by all the great nations. It has been due to his vast knowledge, his deep sympathy, and his wonderful tact that the spirit of peace has, to such a great extent, pervaded the civilized world during the last decade. During the long reign of his beloved mother, the British Empire was enlarged and knit together in bonds of union which tied heart to heart for the common good. Edward well upheld the traditions of his race and the record of his illustrious mother. Under his rule the bonds of the empire have been strengthened and the outlying countries of the earth, over which float the Union Jack, have been tied into one. Today the imperial purple, which signifies mourning for royalty, is seen in every part of the British Empire. Within a few hours after the death angel visited our monarch, the dread news was known throughout the uttermost parts of the empire. Nowhere was the grief more poignant than in Canada, where dwell subjects whose loyalty is not less great than that of those citizens in whose midst the king spent his life. Canadian people have been proud of their sovereign, and in him they have seen the kingly qualities which fitted him for his supreme position. Fifty years ago, as Prince of Wales, 19 years of age, King Edward visited Canada and was received everywhere with demonstrations of loyalty. The loyalty to his mother and himself has grown stronger as the years have passed by. King Edward has gone and we mourn his loss. During the nine years of his eventful reign he has been one of the greatest influences for good the world has ever known. The nations of the world unite in expressing their grief at his sudden call.

## KING GEORGE V.

The eldest living son of the late King Edward has already been sworn in as ruler of the British Empire, under the title of George V. Though he has visited the various parts of the empire during his life, he is comparatively little known, having lived a quiet and retiring life. Since his great illness at the time of the death of his brother, the Duke of Clarence, he has suffered continuously from dyspepsia and is not the rugged man his father has been. He now steps into a position which is most difficult to fulfil, but have reason to believe that he possesses a fair share of those qualities which made his father every inch a king. We, in common with loyal citizens throughout the empire, bend our knee and acknowledge allegiance to our new ruler. Long may he live to rule in wisdom and justice his loving subjects. Possibly at no time during his father's reign was there need of so able and firm a hand at the helm as at the present juncture. Political affairs in England are in a disturbed condition, and though the king may not interfere with politics, yet the present crisis demands action on the part of the monarch. We have confidence in the new ruler and look ahead to see him play his part as befits his high trust.

\* \* \*

## THE FARMERS WANT ACTION

The actions of the Ottawa and the Manitoba governments on the terminal and internal elevator questions recently have certainly not been entirely satisfactory to the farmers of the west. The Dominion government has insulted the intelligence of western farmers by the arrogant manner in which they have handled the requests of the farmers to take over the terminal elevators. They hand out from time to time statements that they are giving the matter their earnest consideration. This may be so, but we cannot see any indication of it. Already there is mountains of information in the hands of the ministers at Ottawa to prove to them beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that the terminal elevators, as they are at present conducted, are one of the biggest grafts on western farmers that can be conceived of. Yet, in the face of this, all we can get out of the ministers at Ottawa is the fact that they are giving it "earnest consideration." We are tired of "earnest consideration." **What the farmers want is active consideration and they want it soon.** The graft in the terminal elevators has become so vast that it has become odoriferous and we trust that the fumes will shortly attack the nostrils of the Ottawa statesmen and agitate them into action. This seems to be about the only hope at the present time.

Indications in Manitoba are that a general election will probably be called before harvest. There is no need for a general election in Manitoba at the present time. The term of the present legislature does not expire for sixteen months. There are no great issues of a political nature before the people. The great burning question before the farmers of the province is that of government owned elevators. The farmers together demanded and secured legislation providing for public elevators. Despite the tremendous amount of work necessary to have these government elevators in operation by fall there has been no move yet made. Why does the government delay? We do not know. But we do know that all over Manitoba there is the feeling that it is time the government was up and doing. It took this same government only fifteen days to appoint a commission to take charge of the telephone business, which was an enterprise costing at the outset \$3,300,000. It took the same government even less time to appoint the live stock commission a few weeks ago. In view of this, we cannot understand why the elevator commission is not appointed.

The government is the executive committee of the legislature and has been given orders by the legislature to get busy and provide public

elevators. We want to know what all this means. We believe that it is due to the farmers of Manitoba that before an election takes place the elevator commission should be appointed and a large number of elevators should be acquired throughout the province. Then, and not until then, do we consider that the people should be asked to cast their ballots at a general election. We say this on behalf of the farmers of Manitoba; not in any way in a partisan spirit. We are not espousing the cause of either political party because we believe that the action of the Liberal government at Ottawa and the Conservative government in Manitoba on the elevator question is not what it should be. We want to see this elevator question settled and properly settled before any appeal goes to the country. A big show before an election comes off is not enough.

We know that tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on the Manitoba government to prevent public elevators being acquired. But we believe the government to be composed of sturdy, upright and stalwart men who are big enough to cast aside undue influence and stand out for the rights of the farmers of their province. Now is the time for them to show their metal. Let them give the farmers the elevators they have promised and then the farmers will know how to appreciate such action. If an election is held now, either one party or the other will be returned to power. The next legislature will have five years' lease of life. We do not want to see a general election with either party returned to power until the elevators have been secured.

We may be wrong in our prediction that a general election is imminent in Manitoba, but if we are, so much the better. At any rate we believe that we are voicing the opinion of Manitoba farmers when we say that the government should get busy and spend the two million dollars that was voted for the purpose for which it was voted. That purpose was to secure public elevators for the farmers of the province before an election takes place.

\* \* \*

## THE MAN FROM MISSOURI

On another page of this issue we publish a letter from Mr. George Steel, M.P.P., of Glenboro, Man. Mr. Steel does not favor the government elevator bill nor the Grain Growers' elevator bill. He believes that no elevator system in Manitoba will pay when operated by the government unless it is a monopoly. He admits that a monopoly would pay, and he favors such a scheme. Of course, a legal monopoly is impossible under provincial legislation. Mr. Steel admits the probability that all the elevator companies, except the milling companies, will sell out to the government. But he believes that the milling companies will still hold their country elevators. He also believes that the loading platforms will always be used to a greater or less extent. On this basis, with the government elevators in a competitive system, Mr. Steel sees big deficits each year to be paid out of other sources of revenue.

We cannot see eye to eye with Mr. Steel upon this matter. Every indication leads us to believe that the farmers of Manitoba will patronize almost exclusively a line of government elevators in which they will have confidence. This is borne out by the history of the farmers' elevators, which, when properly handled, have been profitable. Under the government system the farmer will be sure of a government guarantee of his weight and the identity of his grain, which latter only can bring about a sample market, and will not be subject to unjust dockage and incorrect weight. Grain passing through the government elevators will also be sold on a sample market. This will not be so in the case of the privately owned elevators. Judging by past experience the farmers will not have confidence in other elevators than those under the government system. There are several cases on record in Manitoba where the



advent of farmers' elevators practically did away with the loading platform. The farmers favor putting their grain through an elevator in preference to loading over a platform, and we believe that the loading platforms will shortly go out of use, except in new parts of the province where there will not be sufficient business for an elevator. Another great advantage in favor of the government elevators is that the identity of the farmers' grain will be preserved until it is sold and the purchaser of the farmers' grain, on a sample market, will know that the grain he buys will be equal in all respects to the sample from which he purchases. The grain that passes through a private elevator will not have this guarantee and will not be sold on a sample market. The government cannot guarantee weight, nor identity on grain that does not pass through government elevators. Under these circumstances the milling companies would soon be very glad to sell out their elevators to the government and then there would be the practical monopoly which Mr. Steel admits would pay. There is no need to become alarmed about deficits in connection with the government elevator system. If the system is operated in a manner to inspire the confidence of the farmers it will be a paying proposition from the beginning. The government elevator system has been decided upon and will be in operation this year, so it is now up to the farmers of Manitoba to see that it is conducted in a way that will be profitable.

\* \* \*

### THE PLEDGE

We learn that in Alberta the pledge of hogs has not been sufficient as yet to secure from the government the erection of a pork packing plant. There is a hesitation over the signing of a pledge which demands a penalty for its nonfulfillment. We have studied the recommendations of the pork commission and also the proposition of the government, and we do not anticipate any trouble whatever. We believe that the farmers of Alberta will be working in their best interests to sign the pledge to the full amount of hogs which they consider they can supply. This is not the time for delay. It is the time for action. Hundreds of farmers have already signed the pledge and are prepared to go ahead. We trust that their brother farmers will see the wisdom of following in their footsteps and working hand in hand to secure their freedom of the control of the meat combine.

\* \* \*

### SOME LOYAL MEMBERS

Those who have watched the course of legislation at Ottawa during the past season have seen some laws enacted which are detrimental to the best interests of western farmers. They have also seen other bills killed which would have assisted the farmers most materially. It is most interesting to watch the attitude of our western members in the house during this term. We are glad to note in reading Hansard that some of our western members took a strong stand in favor of the western farmers. Dr. W. J. Roche put up a strong fight against the bill to incorporate the Retail Merchants' Association. He read two editorials from THE GUIDE to the house, and supported our attitude strongly. Another member who also fought against this iniquitous act was Mr. W. H. Sharpe. In speaking on the bill to incorporate the Retail Merchants, Mr. Sharpe said: "I am a retail merchant myself, and I am satisfied that this bill will give the retail merchants power to form themselves into associations to restrict the number of stores in each little town throughout the whole country. They will be able to control prices and restrict trade all over Canada." Mr. Sharpe sums up the situation briefly in this speech. We only regret that Mr. Sharpe and Dr. Roche did not find more support in their fight for the interests of farmers. Mr. Neely, the member for Humboldt, also took

a strong objection to the bill. But the bill passed, despite them. We are glad to know that these gentlemen are fully seized with the importance of the farmers of the west, and that they will fight for the interests of their farmer constituents. Another one of our western members who upheld the interests of the western farmers during the past session was Dr. Fred. L. Schaffner, of Souris. We are glad to know that it was through the efforts of Dr. Schaffner that the report of the warehouse commissioner on the investigation of the terminal elevators was laid on the table of the House of Commons. We hope these gentlemen will continue along the lines which they have set out upon and will ever keep before them the interests of the farmers whom they represent. The farmers of the west have need of friends at Ottawa and the next session of the Ottawa house will see a number of other bills come up that will need attention. We hope that all the western members will support the bill providing for the incorporation of the co-operative societies. We know that if the western members stand faithfully behind the bill it will be passed, even though the Retail Merchants may be able to control a number of the members of the House of Commons. We also hope to see all our western members in line next year to demand that the Hudson Bay road be built and that the policy of dallying and fooling with it be put an end to. These are the days when we need stalwart and honest men in our legislatures. Men who cannot be bribed and who cannot be influenced by the power of the corporations. The integrity of our members in the legislatures is all that stands between the farmers of the west and the grafting power of the great forces of special privilege. Special privilege is strongly entrenched in Canada, but no interests are so strongly entrenched that the House of Commons, if it be composed of upright and honest men, cannot secure a square deal for all classes of people. We must have a square deal. In the past the farmers of the west have not been treated fairly and that condition of affairs must cease. In the future THE GUIDE will endeavor to keep its readers posted on the action of the members of the House of Commons.

\* \* \*

### HOW FARMERS CAN PRACTICE CONSERVATION

Canada, being a nation of farmers, has to pay a very large seed bill each year. Last year our crops called for 33,000,000 bushels of seed grain—wheat, oats and barley, and we are constantly increasing our agricultural acreage. This being so, the economy of sowing good clean seed is at once apparent. The advantages to be derived from it are like the proceeds of a sum of money laid out at compound interest—they are cumulative in their effect and grow in ever increasing ratio. Some years ago a competition was carried on in some 450 places in Canada to see just what the actual results of using clean pure seed would be. If we reason from the results obtained, from it we find that our grain yield last year would have been increased by 190,000,000 bushels had clean vigorous seed been sowed on every acre under cultivation. Now, 190,000,000 bushels of grain would fill 1,500 miles of railway grain cars. It is such a large amount that it is hard for the mind to comprehend, but, at any rate, it goes to show that it would pay our farmers to be particular about the kind of seed they sow.

\* \* \*

It begins to look as though the best thing that could have happened to Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States Forestry Service, was to have been discharged by President Taft. Pinchot is finding admirers all over the republic. If Roosevelt doesn't want the presidential nomination two years hence, Pinchot will stand a fair chance.

What we need in this western country and need very badly is a system of education which will bring agricultural training closer to the farm boys and girls than is being done at the present time. The agricultural colleges are doing good work but they reach only a few of the people. Agricultural college work should be extended so as to reach the high schools in some practical manner. Every rural high school should be equipped so that it should provide training for the pupils in agricultural lines. From the high schools it would gradually work down so that agriculture would be properly taught in the graded rural schools. At the present time some effort is being made to teach certain subjects which many fondly suppose are related to agriculture. The method of securing a few bugs and drying a few well known plants and calling it the study of agriculture is a joke. It has about the same relation to agriculture as does the training of the city man in his kitchen garden to fit him to be a deputy minister of agriculture. Let us get down to something practical that will produce results.

\* \* \*

Mr. Fred. W. Kerr, of Souris, has broken out again against THE GUIDE. He says we refused to publish a letter which he sent to THE GUIDE. He is right. We refused to publish his letter and we also refused to publish a large number of other letters which strongly condemned Mr. Kerr's actions as a director of the association. We did not consider the subject as one that should be taken up in THE GUIDE. We are not going to quarrel with Mr. Kerr. In all his attacks he is only harming himself. THE GUIDE has proven its independence and also its ability to take care of itself. We have yet to learn that an independent paper has to publish everything that a person cares to write. The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have dealt with Mr. Kerr and we leave him to them.

\* \* \*

Seeding will soon be over and the farmers will have a breathing spell before they start in the strenuous work of harvest. It is pretty hard lines for the farmers to be compelled to put their grain through the terminal elevators when they know they are going to be robbed by so doing. No amount of inspection can prevent this robbery, yet the Dominion government stands by and says to the elevator manipulators: "Keep on robbing the farmer, we won't hurt you!"

\* \* \*

We have as yet heard no report from the Grain Exchange as to what action that body will take towards the elevator companies that violated the law and were convicted of falsifying statements. We expect that the members of the grain trade will take action as soon as possible to set themselves right in the eyes of the public. Their by-laws are drastic and provide for severe punishment to the offending agents. Let justice take its course.

\* \* \*

We wonder how long the Dominion government will sit by and watch the grafters exact their toll off the western farmers by means of the mixing processes that are carried on at the terminal elevators.

\* \* \*

When we get the land taxation problem properly adjusted there will be much more money then than at the present time to aid our rural schools.

\* \* \*

Still we are waiting for the appointment of the Manitoba Elevator Commission. No word has yet been received as to the non-appointment.

\* \* \*

Have you heard any noise in the direction of the Grain Exchange that sounds like an explosion? Just keep on listening.



# The Grain Grower's Guide

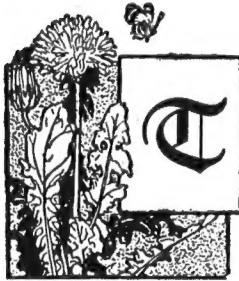
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Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11th, 1910

No. 41

## THE RIFT OF DAWN



HIS theory of direct legislation sounds all right," says the ex-resident of Missouri, "but tell me what it has done; how have these theories worked out; where and how has it vindicated itself?

An answer will be found in a brief summary of what has been accomplished in the state of Oregon and other states of the Union as recorded in the April number of "Equity Series." The movement is perhaps in a more advanced state in Oregon than elsewhere in America, and the story of progress there is contained in a letter by William S. U'Ren. The following are the principle facts of what has been accomplished by the people of Oregon in using the initiative and referendum:

1. Made a direct primary nominating elections law that is more satisfactory in its results than the old convention plan.
2. Adopted practical methods of selecting their own United States senators and at the same time securing election by the legislature of the candidates so elected by the people, thereby abolishing the greatest single source of corruption, waste, and confusion in the legislature.
3. Destroyed the political machine and the party bosses' job.
4. Made a local option liquor law which to a very great extent has taken the business of electing public officers and running the government out of the hands of the liquor dealers and brewers.
5. Abolished railroad passes within the state for public officers as well as for private individuals.
6. Stopped the grafters' sale of franchises in Portland and other cities.
7. Deprived the legislature of power to call a constitutional convention without the people's approval on referendum vote.
8. Given cities home rule in charter making.
9. Taught the legislature to respect the constitutional provision against putting special appropriations in the general appropriation bill.
10. Added the recall to the constitution, giving the people power to discharge state and local officers.
11. Removed the constitutional provisions against laws to provide for proportional representation and elections by majorities instead of pluralities of the voters.
12. Passed laws rejected by the legislature for taxing certain corporations.
13. Rejected some unpopular appropriations made by the legislature.
14. Approved liberal appropriations for the state university.
15. Made a stringent law against the excessive use of money in elections, which is designed to put a poor man on equal footing with a rich man in seeking public office, so far as money is concerned. It limits candidates to an expense hardly exceeding one-fourth of one year's salary of the office and the state bears a large part of the candidates' and parties' distribution of literature.
16. Made a start towards protecting and preserving salmon and sturgeon in the Columbia River and its tributaries.
17. They are developing a sense of individual responsibility for the success of self-government in Oregon such as most men never felt when the legislature

*Progress of Direct Legislation presages a Brighter Day. A Brief Synopsis of what has already been accomplished in Oregon.*

*Latest News of the Movement from several States in the Union. Bill Proposed in Maryland legislature. Eight States governed under Direct Legislation. Direct Legislation means representative Government, with a people's check on misrepresentative Government*



had the exclusive right to make laws and propose constitutional amendments.

In addition to the above list of results of the first importance, several measures of less importance have been secured and the people have rejected eleven measures, some proposed by initiative petition and some proposed by the legislature.

With these developments the Republican party has constantly grown and the Democratic party apparently is losing. The official elections returns show that the Republicans gained 24,168 votes between the June elections of 1900 and 1908, while the Democrats lost 2,196 votes in the same interval. The Republicans increased in that period from 52 per cent. of all the votes in 1900 to 61

per cent. of all the votes in 1908. The Democratic party showed a loss in the same time. The Republican party elected more public officers and a larger percentage of all the elected public officers than it did when the party and the people were ruled and plundered by the bosses under the convention system.

### Situation in Maryland

Mr. J. H. Ralston, of Hyattsville, Md., president of the Direct Legislation League of Maryland, speaking of a bill, which was introduced in the Maryland legislature, says:

"Some twenty organizations in Baltimore have declared in favor of the initiative and referendum, and a large amount of interest has been enlisted in the subject. While we are not hopeful of accomplishing anything at this session, we believe that by determined work within the next eighteen months a great deal may be effected in the state."

The bill will be found to contain all the essential provisions for assured popular government. It omits nothing vital in the amendments of Oregon, Oklahoma, Maine, and Missouri.

Some of the more important provisions of the bill before the Maryland legislature are the following:

Sec. 29. The style of all laws of this State shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Maryland," and all enacted by the general assembly

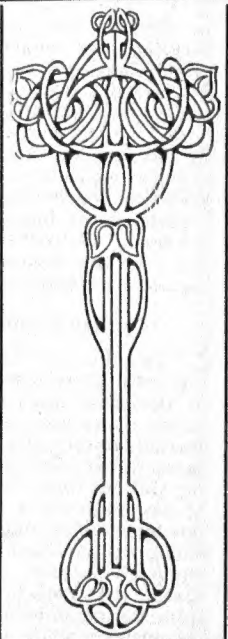
duty of the general assembly to enact the same in articles or sections in the same manner as the code has arranged and to provide for publication of all additions and alterations that may be made to the said code. These provisions, so far as applicable, shall also control all laws and constitutional amendments proposed by the people of the State of Maryland; provided that the people reserve power to themselves to legislate directly by (1) proposing laws and amendments to the constitution, and enacting or rejecting the same at the polls independently of the general assembly, and also by (2) at their option approving or rejecting at the polls any act or resolution or part of any act or resolution of the general assembly.

The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and 25,000 in number of 8 per cent. of the voters as shown by votes cast at the last preceding general election for the office as to which the highest number of voters voted may by petition propose any measure, such petition to include the full text of the meeting proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the secretary of State not less than six months before the election at which they are to be voted upon.

The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, or appropriating money for the support of the state government and its existing institutions) either by petition signed by



Farm Home of S. Walton, Springside, Sask.



shall be passed by original bill, and every law enacted shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title, and no law nor section of law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title or section only, nor shall any law be construed by reason of its title to grant title or confer rights which are not expressly contained in the body of the Act. It shall be the duty of the general assembly in amending any article or section of the code of laws of this state to enact the same as the said article or section would read when amended, and whenever the general assembly shall enact any public general law not amendatory to any section or article in the said code, it shall be the

5 per cent. of the voters as shown by votes cast as aforesaid, or by the general assembly as other bills are enacted.

Referendum petitions shall be filed with the secretary of state not more than sixty days after the final adjournment of the session of the general assembly which passed the bill upon which the referendum is demanded, and when so filed and the fact certified to the governor as herein provided and proclaimed, shall be operative and effective to stay the further operation of the act or resolution or part of the act or resolution to which they relate until the vote of the people thereon shall be proclaimed, even

Continued on Page 11



# Canada's Pork Industry

(Concluded from last issue)

## Swine Breeding Societies

Swine breeding centres are owned and operated by individual farmers. In addition to these there are societies formed here and there in Denmark for the object of helping the cause of swine breeding. Of these there were in 1907, 207 associations, each receiving a small government grant. These societies kept 282 boars for service, of which 154 were Yorkshire and 128 native. Each society has about twenty-five members, each owning an average of about two breeding sows. These societies get the boars from the breeding centres. By this agency individual farmers are relieved of the necessity of keeping stock boars. He much prefers to become a member of a pig breeding society, and for a less premium than he would otherwise pay he obtains the services of a selected boar, and has the additional advantage of expert advice as to the most suitable mating. Information concerning the work of these societies is collected.

"It will be seen that in Denmark nothing is too much trouble that would tend to improve the pigs, both from the standpoint of breeding quality and that of suitability for the British market. The department is constantly alive to the question of improvement, and having the very general co-operation of the farmers throughout the country, rapid advancement is made. Following is a copy of the regulations governing the co-operative management of swine associations and swine breeding centres:

(1) The object of the co-operative management is to promote swine breeding, swine breeding societies, etc.

(2) The owners of the recognized breeding centres who are guided by the laws and regulations of the co-operative agricultural societies may, by writing to the president, become members of the co-operative management. Each society is represented by a member.

"There is no annual stated subscription; possible expenses are levied upon the members according to the number of sows raised.

(3) The management consists of members elected at the annual meeting, from whom the president is elected.

(4) The executive committee meets as often as the president thinks necessary, or upon request of three members. Resolutions are carried by a majority but are not legal unless three members are present at least.

(5) In October, November, December or January of each year a meeting is called at which the United Swine Breeding Societies are invited. At the meetings reports of the business of the past year are read. Plans of campaign for the coming year are discussed and elections of representatives made.

## Feeding Experiment Stations

"To aid in the effort to bring pig breeding into a more rational channel, and, at the same time, endeavor to produce bacon up to the standard of the British market, feeding experiments were undertaken in the year 1899. To this end feeding stations have been established in each of the provinces of Denmark. The commission visited one of the stations to which was attached an extensive and well equipped piggery. Pigs of the domestic breed, the Yorkshire, and first crosses from Yorkshire boars are fed to ascertain conclusively which of the three reach the slaughter house weight in the shortest time, and, when killed, produce the most valuable carcasses for the export bacon trade. The experimental animals are, in the case of pure breeds, secured from the breeding centres. To secure the stock a committee of three go among the centres and select the produce of such sows as they may decide upon.

## Summary of Experiments

"The results of feeding and killing tests over the whole country as summarized by the department of agriculture shows that, comparisons between a large number of the pigs of the Yorkshire breed pigs of the domestic breeds and cross breeds, between sows of the domestic breed and boars of the Yorkshire breed have shown that the Yorkshire animals

use less food for the production of one pound of pork than the cross breeds, and these again slightly less than the domestic breed.

"As to quality, an even number of pounds of live weight of the Yorkshire breed has given a larger amount of export pork and less loss in killing, also higher points on the judging than the domestic breed. The cross breeds stand much similar to the Yorkshire breed.

"In the case of the domestic breed, considerable difference is found among the groups but by collecting these groups in generations it has been found possible to judge each line of the generations, and in nearly every case there has been an indication that the consumption of food to one pound of growth is on the decrease from generation to generation.

"The percentage of loss in killing is decreasing and the percentage of export pork is increasing from generation to generation.

## The System of Feeding

"Pigs fed at the experiment stations are weaned at from six to eight weeks of age and are at once delivered to the station. At the station pigs are divided into four groups according to weight. Class 1 includes pigs up to 40 pounds; class 2, 40 to 60 pounds; class 3, 60 to 120 pounds, and class 4, 120 pounds to about 200 pounds when they are finished. All foods are calculated in 'food units,' using one pound of grain, such as barley, corn, wheat, etc., as a basis. In roots and other green feed the food units are estimated on their dry matter, as, for

example, 8 pounds of mangels, 4 pounds boiled potatoes, 5 pounds of lucerne or 5 pounds sugar beets equal one food unit. In the case of milk 6 pounds and whey 12 pounds are calculated to have a feeding value of one food unit. In other words the feeding value of one pound of grain (barley, corn, wheat, shorts, etc.) has the same feeding value as 6 pounds of milk, 8 pounds of mangels, 4 pounds boiled potatoes, 5 pounds of sugar beets or 5 pounds of green lucerne or green vetches.

"The diet is varied according to the classes of pigs. In class 1 the ration consists of 30 per cent. milk and 70 per cent. grain calculated in food units. In other words, the mixture fed consists of 180 parts (6 x 30—180) by weight of milk to 70 parts, by weight of meal.

"In food units class 2 gets 25 per cent. milk, 70 per cent. grain and 5 per cent. roots or green fodder. The mixture fed at this stage consists, therefore, of 150 parts (6 x 25—150) by weight of milk, 70 parts by weight of grain and 40 parts (5 x 8—40) by weight of mangels. If lucerne or vetches were fed instead of roots this part of the mixture would be 25 parts by weight of the mixture, and corresponding weights in the case of sugar beets, boiled potatoes, etc.

"Class 3 gets 15 per cent. milk, 75 per cent. grain and 10 per cent. roots, or green fodder. This ration consists of a mixture of 90 parts by weight of milk, 75 parts by weight of grain and 80 parts by weight of mangels, etc.

"Class 4—each pig gets three-quarters of one food unit (4½ lbs.) of milk, one-quarter one food unit (2 lbs.) of roots, if mangels, of 1½ pounds if sugar beets or lucerne, and the remainder in the form of grain.

"The food is given in the form of a slop, rather thin while the pigs are young and thicker towards the end. The food is prepared one day ahead. At the station visited in July the grain mixture consisted of about equal parts of barley, corn, oats and shorts. The feeding was done three times daily, and while the appetite was satisfied at each meal the trough was always cleaned up by the time the meal was over. It was evident that the feeding was intelligently done. Young pigs up to 60 pounds of weight get charcoal, and when necessary to regulate the bowels, a little cod liver oil.

## Actual Practice

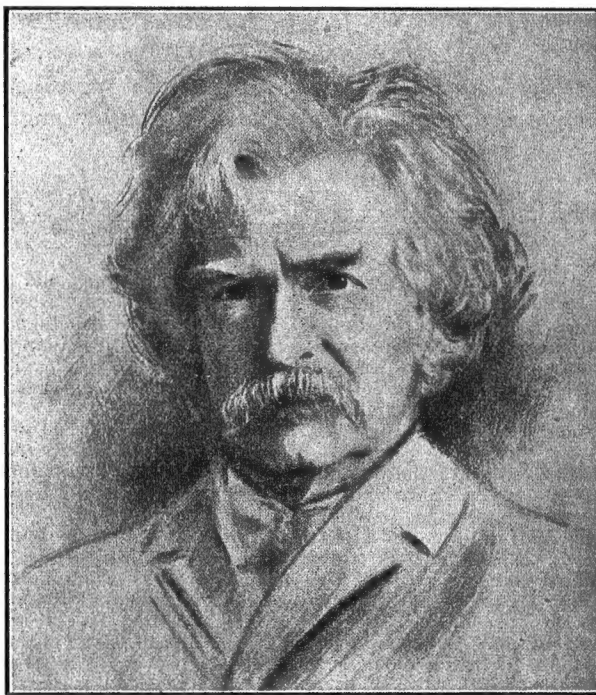
Following are details of the conditions and practices found to exist on a number of farms visited:

"Farm 1—70 acres; grows 15 acres of roots; keeps 28 cows; turns off 100 fat pigs per year; buys \$1,200 worth of grain for cows and pigs; sells \$3,500 worth of cream; weans pigs at 6 weeks; feeds skim milk, shorts, barley meal and green lucerne chopped and mixed into a slop; sells at 180 pounds at 5 months old; in 1908 sold pigs at 13 cents per pound dressed weight and made \$1.50 profit per pig; in 1909 he hoped to get a profit of \$3.50 per pig on account of the better price.

"Farm 2—90 acres; milks 15 cows; sells 50 pigs a year; weans at two months; feeds till 5 months old on barley, corn, green feed, shorts, roots and milk; finishes on barley, corn and milk; buys \$250 worth of feed a year; grows 4 acres of turnips, 11 acres of mangels and 5 of potatoes.

"Farm 7—110 acres; 30 cows; 14 Danish brood sows; sells 250 fat hogs per year; keeps pigs growing nicely on such cheap food as whey, skim milk, lucerne and shorts; feeds no whey before two months old; feeds until four months old on milk, whey, green feed, and chop; finishes on barley, corn and milk with very little green food.

"At each of the above farms and many more visited the arrangements were very much the same. Almost every piggery has a large feed mixing tank of either cement or wood in which was found a sloppy mixture consisting of milk, chop and cut, green feed. Near by was an ordinary straw cutter through which all green feed is passed. This green feed varied—lucerne, red clover, vetches, peas and oats all being grown for the pigs and cows. The chopped green feed is mixed



SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS  
(MARK TWAIN)

Born November 30, 1835

Died April 21, 1910

The busy pen that made our mirth  
Is laid aside; the old white head  
Is pillowed on its mother earth:  
Mark Twain is dead.

Dead? No, not dead! Our human sense  
But voices thus our human pain;  
Death will not be his recompense:  
He lives again.

Somewhere amid Elysian glades,  
His spirit untrammelled makes its jest;  
And laughter moves the happy shades  
Of all the blest.

And we, who mourn, can yet beguile  
Our bitter loss, can seek relief  
Turning his pages, and can smile  
Through all our grief.

S.W.

Mark Twain made fun of many things. But of one thing he was as tender as a woman, as loyal as a lover, as delicate as a maid; namely, the good that is in common humanity. The reverence and faith that were royally in his nature were given to this cause, and he wrought for righteousness as he saw it. He hated Sham as the devil hates holy water. This it was which made him so American, and in a true sense a moralist. He was a believer in the dignity and worth of humankind, especially under crude, new-world conditions; in other words he was in the wisest, deepest sense a democrat. Of the people himself, he stood for them, spoke for them, understood and loved them. He was, in this respect, of the lineage of Lincoln. And so, while his method and manner may shock some to whom conventions and traditions are paramount, he never repels us, as does Dean Swift with his savage, almost malignant inhumanity, or Bernard Shaw with his arrogant disclaimer of emotional values. One never gets from him

"The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,"

there is never bitterness in his mirth. I know that he was in heart a sad man; but whatever the private sorrow, it was not allowed to sour the written word. As a man of letters, he had a sense, none keener, of *noblesse oblige*.—Richard Berton.



in with the slop. The tank in many cases was divided so that suitable food could be prepared for pigs of different ages.

Up to within six weeks of farrowing the brood sows are maintained chiefly on kitchen refuse, with some wheat bran, shorts, or crushed oats, a few roots in winter, and green feed in summer. In fact, almost any combination of feed which is economical and will keep the sow in a healthy condition is used. During the last six weeks of pregnancy the regular ration is increased somewhat and some heavier food given. This gets the sow in fairly good flesh by the time she has to suckle the litter. For a few days previous to farrowing the bran is increased and the other feed decreased. The ration is fed in the form of a thin slop. The feed is the same for about three days after farrowing. Then the sow is fed very liberally on grain and dairy by-products. In cold weather many farmers warm the feed. The pigs are always taught to eat by the time they are three weeks old.

"The thrifty condition of the pigs all along the way was a matter of general surprise. Dry sows, usually thin, were full of vigor. Litters were extremely even and well developed, while older pigs were invariably large for their age. This is shown in the above notes showing the ages at which many pigs are finished.

#### Housing

"The comforts of Danish pigs are well looked after. Except at some of the breeding stations all pigs are constantly housed. Proprietors of breeding stations being especially anxious for the vitality of their stock, provide outside runs, more especially for brood sows and stock boars. The object of the pork raiser is rapid gains, and this he believes he secures by constant housing. Apart from this every available foot of land is utilized for crop growing, so that no stock is allowed to run about. The cattle, horses, and frequently the sheep, when grazing are tethered and moved once or twice a day.

#### Co-operative Feed Buying

"The Danish farmer is a very extensive purchaser of feed for stock, and to secure this as cheaply as possible he has applied to a remarkable degree the principle of co-operation. An organization known as "The Co-operative Association for Purchasing Food Stuffs" has a membership of 30,000. The association is divided into small local societies throughout the country. In addition to nine large distributing warehouses located at convenient shipping points, there are a large number of smaller local stations for the convenience of members. The following translation from the report of the association for 1908 explains the objects of the organization and its general system of conduct:

"The object of the co-operative association is to obtain for its members cheap and good food stuffs, and to guard against the possibility of rings being created in the mercantile world.

"The shareholders bind themselves in writing, that for a period of five years they will take their food stuffs, with the exception of grain produced at home, through the association.

"Any member who agrees to carry out the above mentioned obligation is considered a shareholder of the association.

"Other societies who take the same obligation may be accepted as shareholders when the guarantees furnished are considered satisfactory.

"The association holds general meetings when it is considered necessary by the committee, or when one-fifth of the delegates demand it.

"The management have a head office and appoint a competent manager, also treasurer, both to furnish the necessary guarantees.

"The manager has the power to buy food stuffs and to sell grain, look after the transmission of food stuffs, appoint the clerks and present the annual report. He is also responsible that the goods are insured against fire and disaster at sea.

"Orders are submitted through the presidents of the local associations.

"Goods are paid for by the associations inside of a month.

"If any shareholder purchases goods anywhere else than through the association, he is liable to a fine of 50 cents per 100 pounds.

"Should the head office on account of bad weather, etc., be unable to supply shareholders with goods ordered they are at liberty to obtain what they need from other sources.

"Any surplus is divided among the shareholders according to the purchases of food stuffs.

"Each year 25 per cent. of the surplus is added to a reserve fund.

"Should any shareholder desire to sell grain through the head office, it is the duty of the manager to arrange such a sale."

"This association is far-reaching in many ways. It deals in all manner of foods suited for farm animals, purchasing them in the most favorable markets throughout the world. It goes to Mexico for cotton seed and to Manchuria for soja bean cake. It secures large quantities of barley from Russia, and when corn is cheap enough ship loads are bought in the United States. Oil cake stands at the head of its purchases, of which considerably more than 100,000,000 pounds were purchased during the year ending May 31st, 1909. Sunflower cake, used chiefly for cow feed, is heavily purchased over 60,000,000 pounds being imported during the year; then comes corn, barley, bran, hemp seed cake, etc., in the order named. By a careful system of inspection and analysis all foods purchased are guaranteed to be of good quality. The transactions of the association for the year indicated involved no less than 308,000,000 pounds, costing about \$4,750,000. The foods are paid for by the members at the prevailing local market price quoted by regular feed merchants. At the end of the year the profits belonging to each member are remitted. The net profits for the year 1908-09 amounted to about \$200,000. It will therefore be seen that by skillfully managed co-operation the Danish farmer gets his feed at a comparatively low price. It is this kind of intelligent thrift that has placed the Danish bacon producer at the head of his class."

#### Co-Operative Bacon Packing

"Most Canadians to any extent interested in bacon production are more or less familiar with the Danish system of co-operative curing. The subject has been discussed and written about a great deal during the past few years. The commission visited a number of the Danish co-operative curing factories and learned as much as possible of the system on which they are conducted.

"Two main factors have been responsible for the success of co-operative packing associations from the first. No capital had to be supplied by the shareholders and each pledged his entire output of fat hogs to the co-operative association.

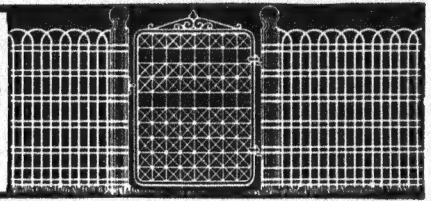
"On the joint guarantees of shareholders the banks provide the necessary money for the erection and equipment of the factory and working capital. The working fund in increased in the beginning by holding back a small part of the value of the hogs slaughtered. When this has reached an amount sufficient to carry on the work the capital sum provided by the bank is reduced year by year. As a rule the principal is paid off at a rate to clear the whole debt in twenty to thirty years. The following is a usual form of guarantee:

"We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to deliver to the co-operative bacon factory which it is proposed to establish, all the pigs of weights between 150 and 200 lbs. which we may produce for sale. Such pigs will be delivered on conditions decided by the shareholders of the society, and that we shall receive such amount in payment of such delivered swine as may be realized for them by the factory less preliminary expenses incurred in the organization of the society and the annual instalments on loan for building and plant payable during a period of about 25 years together with current working expenses."

"The guarantee is graduated according to the number of acres owned by each member respectively. Ownership of 25 acres or less is sufficient for a guarantee of about \$14; between 25 and 250 acres, \$28; and for larger amounts \$28 for each 250 acres. The guarantee of one member in no case exceeds \$135. It is a fundamental principle that each guarantor is a partner in the ownership of the whole property of the factory in proportion to the amount of his respective guarantee. The penalty for violation of the agreement to deliver all market-

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Jewellers - - - - - WINNIPEG

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NIGHT—

Scratched, worn table—showing where hot dishes spotted it. Not old perhaps, but looks old.

Chairs marked by usage. Won't "look right."

MORNING—

A polished, glistening surface to table. All marks gone. Looks new as when bought. Chairs, bright, smooth, new.

You can do it. Ask for STEPHENS VARNISH STAIN.

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G. F. Stephens & Co., Limited, Winnipeg, Canada



Ask Your Dealer for

**Sackett Plaster Board**

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**Empire Brands of Wall Plaster**

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD., Winnipeg, Man.



able pigs to the co-operative factory is \$2.70 per pig sold to any other concern or person. The further penalty of expulsion from the association may also be exacted.

"Shareholders who live within 6 miles of the factory as a rule deliver their pigs free, but those living at a greater distance deliver to the nearest railway station, and the association pays the freight from there to the factory. In some associations a bonus of about 7 cents per hog is granted the shareholders who deliver their own pigs. The packing plant agrees to accept every sound hog delivered. The pigs when delivered are unloaded into a small car and a metal tag is put into the ear of each for identification. If the owner so desires, the pigs may be weighed alive. Immediately after being dressed they are weighed and classified. An advance covering a portion of the value, based on the current quotations and the class to which the carcass belongs, is made at once. About one-quarter of a cent per pound is withheld until the end of the year, when the final premium is paid on the basis of weight of pork delivered during the year.

#### Fixing the Price

"In each province or district there is a committee to fix the prices for the factories in that province or district. Quotations are fixed on Saturday morning for the following week. The committee charged with this learns the views of the several committees attached to individual co-operative factories, and sets the price according to the average of the recommendations of the several local committees. That is to say, if five committees recommend 45 ore per pound while five others place the figure at 46 ore per pound for grade No. 1, the general committee sets it at 45½. To guard the interests of all concerned an arbitrator is appointed to decide cases in dispute.

"A local committee to arrange quotations consists of three, the president, a well known farmer who is not a director of the association, and the manager of a factory. The manager lays before the others the latest telegrams and information in regard to the state of the British bacon market and the results of the consignments shipped during the week. After providing for a profit of \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hog and a quarter of a cent for working expenses, the committee decides upon its quotation. It was pointed out to the commission that it is not always possible to allow for a profit per hog as large as stated below. At times of low values and dropping prices current quotations are held up. This condition occurred during the 4 or 5 months early in 1908, when quotations were maintained as high as possible to satisfy the producers, and thus keep up the weekly supply. The return of good prices later enabled the association to make their entire profits for the year during the last 6 or 7 months. Care has always to be taken to see that the quotations during the year are on the safe side. It is usually sufficiently low to allow of a final dividend of from three-quarters to one cent per pound for all deliveries during the year. Considerable competition exists between co-operative associations as to which shall pay the highest final dividends.

"The commission was advised that no steps are taken by the association to discourage heavy deliveries during any particular season of the year, as, for instance, the fall when other countries have heavy runs. The farmers have learned the wisdom of even distribution throughout the year. Apart from this the farmers are guided in the number of pigs fed on the production of milk. Since this is fairly constant throughout the year, it follows that the pig stock is, as a rule, about the same from month to month and from season to season.

"The affairs of each association are managed by a board of directors elected by the members. The directors choose a manager and secretary. The manager, subject to the supervision of an auditing committee, has complete control of the business—buying the hogs, hiring the help, curing and selling the bacon. He is a very carefully selected man and gets a good salary. The managers met by the commission were very brilliant, hard working men, keenly alive to all the detail of the work. Some of them at least go to England once or oftener each year to study the market and endeavor to extend their trade.

"Necessarily, the co-operative factories in Denmark vary in size and capacity. Seven or eight factories have capacities

for handling about 20,000 hogs per year. These are the smaller plants. One of such, situated at Hasloe, gets its pigs from a radius of about 15 miles. About 18,000 are received by wagon and 2,000 by rail. A large factory was visited at Frederikssund having a capacity of 50,000, or 1,000 per week. Others, again, run higher. The value of such a factory fully equipped with modern machinery is from \$60,000 to \$70,000 and requires a working capital of \$50,000. The association owning this plant has a membership of 3,000. The capital (\$110,000) was raised in a local savings bank at a rate of interest of 4 per cent., the whole to be paid out of the yearly dividends in from 20 to 30 years. In accordance with the general system over the country the shareholders guarantee the bank for a loan to the factory according to the average supply of pigs.

"The cost of handling pigs is larger in the smaller factories. According to the experience of the Danish Co-operative Slaughteries during the past ten years the expenses as regards interest, management, labor, etc., was as follows:

"In a factory with a supply up to 10,000 pigs, \$1.10 per hog.

"In a factory with a supply from 15,000 to 30,000 pigs, \$1.00 per hog.

"In a factory with a supply from 30,000 to 60,000 pigs, \$0.85 per hog.

"In a factory with a supply from 60,000 to 90,000 pigs, \$0.70 per hog.

"In a factory with a supply from 90,000 to 120,000 pigs, \$0.60 per hog.

"The small and medium sized factories handling up to 60,000 pigs have less expense than the larger ones on railway freight, and also lose less through shrinkage from live to dead weight. These factories are also able to command higher prices for their offal articles, as a limited quantity of these can always be sold locally. On the other hand, larger factories have often to sacrifice offal on account of over-supply. The co-operative associations conduct retail local stores in which all classes of their products are sold. These provide a profitable market in many by-products that cannot be shipped with advantage.

"Following are the values of offal articles, such as heads, feet, lard, entrails, bones, tongues, etc., in factories of different sizes:

"Factories, 10,000 to 20,000, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per hog.

"Factories, 20,000 to 60,000 (when making sausage), \$2.10 to \$2.40 per hog.

"Factories over 60,000 (when making sausage), \$1.75 to \$2.00 per hog.

"The factories near large cities, such as Copenhagen, generally obtain from twenty-five to fifty cents more per hog for their offal than the factories farther away. Larger factories have an advantage over smaller ones in being able to secure a broader recognition for their particular brand of bacon, lard and other articles. Smaller ones find it difficult to get recognition as they have not sufficient of the different selections to make an impression on the market. These have often to sell their more or less irregular shipments in the open market, and, in many cases, unbranded. The medium and larger factories when well managed secure a reputation for the products bearing their brands, which gives them an advantage of from twenty-five to fifty cents per cwt. more than the smaller factories secure. If they then do business direct, principally with retailers, they command fully twenty-five cents more per cwt. than when the goods are sold through agents. So far comparatively few factories in Denmark, sell direct to the British retail trader. The goods are shipped f.o.b. at the buyer's risk.

It may be mentioned that the question of overcoming the present commission system in vogue in the English market, whereby goods are sold on a three per cent. basis, is receiving the attention of the Danish co-operative associations, and, it is hoped, sooner or later to effect an arrangement to greatly reduce this commission. The general yearly dividend paid by the Danish co-operative factories is from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a hog; but it was expected to reach about \$2.35 per hog for the year 1909-10.

#### Methods of Curing

"Two methods of curing obtain in Denmark. The usual one is practically the same as is in vogue in Canadian factories, the other is the Auto cure. By the former system the sides after being dressed and cooled are charged with brine forced into the flesh by means of hand

Continued on Page 30



## Beware

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## The Rift of Dawn

Continued from Page 7

although the act of resolution, or part thereof, to which they relate shall contain provisions making it immediately effective. The fact that the signers to the petition for either the initiative or the referendum are registered voters shall be evidenced to the secretary of state by the oath of one or more registered voters, having personal knowledge thereof.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures proposed by or referred to the people.

Action under this section by the legal and qualified voters of the state shall be had at the next succeeding election at which the members of the general assembly shall be chosen, unless the general assembly shall provide for more speedy submission.

No law passed upon in conformity with this section by a vote of the people shall be amended or repealed except by a like popular vote.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to notify the governor immediately upon the filing with him of a petition signed by a sufficient number of registered voters to demand action by the people upon any measure. If a referendum shall be asked, the governor shall proclaim the fact, whereupon the suspension of the law to be referred to the people shall take place as hereto provided. In the event that the right of initiative shall be made use of, the governor is authorized, if he thinks the case demands it, to file with the secretary of state, three months before the election, for submission to the people, an alternative and competing proposition which shall be voted on at the same time and under the same conditions as the matter embraced in such initiative petitions, and if receiving the larger number of the popular votes shall prevail over such initiative proposition.

It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to see that all laws or proposed laws to be passed upon by the people shall be published in each county and the city of Baltimore, and shall be suitably described upon the official ballot or fully placed before the people in such other manner as may be in use at the time of the election, and he and all other officers shall be guided in this respect by the public general laws until legislation shall be specially provided therefor. The votes thereon shall be returned to the governor and a proclamation of the result thereof be made by him in a manner, so far as applicable, as provided by Section 1, Article XIV., of the constitution, with relation to constitutional amendments, and with like effect except as herein provided.

It shall be the duty of the legislative power of all municipalities, including Baltimore City, forthwith to provide for the initiative and referendum in relation to their local affairs, as far as applicable, in conformity with this section, and the duty of the general assembly to pass laws providing therefor as to counties.

This section shall be self-operative, except as to purely local initiative and referendum and Baltimore city and the counties, but the general assembly is authorized and empowered to pass laws in aid hereof, and not in conflict herewith.

### Arkansas

At the state election, early in September next, the people of Arkansas will vote on the direct legislation amendment. Another amendment will be submitted at the same time, provided that all money invested in the manufacture of cotton materials for the next ten years be exempted from taxation for seven years.

According to Arkansas law, amendments to the constitution adopted by the previous legislature must be published in a paper in every county for six months prior to the elections. According to this, the publication of the above-mentioned two amendments was started the first week in March.

It is an interesting fact that during the pending of the direct legislature amendment in Maine, it was opposed by practically every Republican newspaper, and every Republican politician of note labored during the summer of 1908 to defeat the proposed amendment at the polls. Yet the people of Maine (mostly Republicans) carried the amendment by a magnificent majority. Direct legislation is non-partisan; it is a thing that belongs to the people, and is above party. When the people of Maine and the people

of Arkansas can vote for the same thing, even though that thing may be opposed by politicians and partisan newspapers we have incontestable proof that such a thing is a good thing for the people.

Eight states now have an initiative and referendum constitutional amendment. They are South Dakota (adopted in 1898), Utah (1900), Oregon (1902), Nevada (1905), Montana (1906), Oklahoma (1907), Maine (1908), and Missouri (1908). Arkansas is the only state that votes on an initiative and referendum amendment this year and the friends of real self-government everywhere are looking to the voters of Arkansas to acquit themselves nobly. He who opposes this amendment condemns himself.

No state has yet defeated such an amendment, and the majorities have ranged from about 3 to 1; let Arkansas make a record of 100 to 1—or even more than that; for none but those who wish to exploit the people will oppose it.

### California

Mr. John Z. White has recently been in San Francisco, speaking in his own inimitable way on Direct legislation. Here are a few quotations from him:

No people are self-governing unless they can begin to stop action.

The average office holder will succumb to the tremendous temptation placed before him.

The best of us will bear watching, but no one will bear more watching than your city father.

Direct legislation does not aim to attack property rights. It is aimed against special privilege.

### Colorado

The initiative, referendum and recall will be submitted to the voters of Denver at the regular city election on May 17th. They were drafted by the Citizens' Water League, an organization which is advocating municipal ownership; and it is believed that they will be adopted by a large majority.

### Iowa

For the first time under the Des Moines plan of commission government, the initiative was invoked March 7th, and as a result, the proposition of municipal ownership of the street-car system will be submitted to the voters at the Des Moines election on March 28th. The commissioners passed a resolution to that effect after a petition signed by 2,100 voters had been presented to them. The petition had been circulated by the Socialists.

Under the Des Moines plan any proposition can be submitted to a vote if 10 per cent. of the voters so demand by petition.

### Kansas

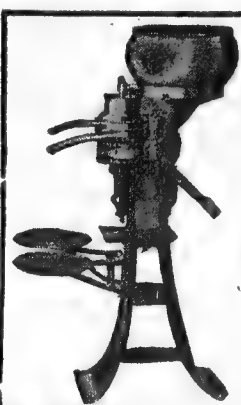
April 4th, Pittsburg, Kansas, voted for mayor and four commissioners under commission form of government.

### Maryland

Great things have been doing recently in Maryland for the direct legislation. The direct legislation league of Maryland (Jackson H. Ralston, Hyattsville, Md., president) has been very active. Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was in Maryland, chiefly Baltimore, speaking on direct legislation under the auspices of the league; and the league took a delegation of distinguished men and able speakers, including Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and Rev. Bigelow, to Annapolis, to urge the legislature to submit a direct legislation amendment to the people of Maryland. There has been an awakening in Baltimore and throughout Maryland, which we hope will bear substantial fruit. Next year, when the legislatures of nearly all the states will be in session, we hope that in every state which has not yet had a direct legislation amendment submitted, public-spirited citizens will be found to arrange meetings and engage well-known direct legislation orators, and thus produce an awakening on the subject as has recently been done in Maryland. It can be done, and it can be done easily; and it will be worth much more than the cost.

### Massachusetts

The following letter from Robert Treat Paine, Jr., is self-explanatory: "The direct legislation bill, House 25, was reported from the committee on constitutional amendments by a vote of 8 to 3. . . I enclose a copy of the bill, which is the same as the one the direct



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



legislation league drafted and introduced last year. This year we thought it wiser to have the state branch of the American federation of labor introduce it, and through this responsibility for its fate show more earnestness in its advocacy.

"The resolve was passed to a third reading in the House yesterday by a vote of 91 to 78 with 6 pairs, showing 97 openly in its favor. To pass, however, as the preliminary step in its passage as a constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote. This it is apparently impossible to get. To have it secure an actual majority seems very favorable to us, and a roll call vote discloses its enemies and dodgers, which will be helpful in the campaign next autumn. Very truly yours,

R. T. Paine, Jr."

#### New Jersey

A disquieting decision has been handed down by the highest court to the effect that the will of the legislature is supreme in providing charters, or extension of charter rights, for the government of municipalities, regardless of the will of the voters affected, but may be conditioned on their adoption by the people. A redeeming feature of the decision is that while the acceptance of a supplemental charter by the governing body of a municipality is not constitutional, such acceptance by referendum vote of the people is constitutional. This decision invalidates many provisions all over the state constitutionally un-

District Attorney Whitman, of New York, wants a referendum on the Sunday observance question, confident that the vote would show an overwhelming preference for "a quiet and orderly Sabbath."

On Sunday, March 20th, Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, addressed the Ethical Culture Society of New York City at Carnegie Hall, on the initiative and referendum. We wish that such addresses could be gotten before the various churches of our land.

#### Ohio

A resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum method of making Ohio statutes, was introduced in the house of representatives March 7th by Representative A. P. Black, of Ashland County. It is a duplicate of the Williams resolution introduced the week before in the senate.

After numerous referendums in the Cleveland street railway fight, a conclusion has finally been reached by referendum.

The Ashtabula city council has called a referendum election for May 17th in regard to a new franchise to the Ashtabula Rapid Transit Company.

Attorney-General Grant Denman has decided that after a citizen has signed a petition for a referendum, he cannot withdraw it, no matter if he has completely changed his mind on the proposition.

#### Oklahoma

County Attorney, J. B. Drennan, of

a redistricting of the state after the thirteenth census and placing representation in the legislature on a district basis. Another legislative referendum is an amendment to the constitution with the object of extending the constitutional limitations so that, if ever need be, the state may own and operate its own railroads. Two bills are proposed by the legislature, one calling for a constitutional convention and the last for the establishment of a hospital for the insane in the eastern part of the state.

Among the initiative measures, one is for state-wide prohibition, and another proposes to extend the suffrage to women who pay taxes. The labor interests have initiated an employers' liability bill. Another provides for the creation of a new county in the eastern part of the state.

#### Pennsylvania

A notable gathering of single-taxers occurred in Pittsburgh early in March. It was unanimously resolved that the organization advocate the initiative and referendum. Particularly do the single-taxers advocate local option in taxation.

In the great industrial state of Pennsylvania, as well as in all the other states, the industrial organizations settle important questions by the referendum: but it is strange that in this great state it does not occur (nor can it be successfully suggested) to the political powers that be, to settle political questions by the referendum. During seasons of strike disturbances, which we have recently

entative" government with people's check on "misrepresentative government."

#### Wisconsin

Prominent in the platform of the Socialists elected on April 5th to govern Milwaukee is a plank supporting the initiative and referendum.

#### Canada

A referendum on the license policy of Ontario will be taken by the members of the legislature during the ten months before the opening of the session of 1911, and on their reports, tempered by the opinion of the cabinet, will be decided the fate of over one hundred license inspectors in Ontario, three hundred license commissioners and the present local system.

An effort was made at Ottawa to get a referendum on the navy bill. In a few years it will not be considered "good form" for legislatures to vote down propositions for referendums on difficult problems.

April 5th, at an enthusiastic convention in Winnipeg, T. C. Norris was unanimously elected leader of the Liberal party. The platform adopted is a progressive one, in which "direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum" is a prominent feature. Thus the western Canadian province shows the true western progressive spirit.

#### Great Britain

During the recent campaign in Great Britain, the issues were very loosely drawn and badly mixed, as they usually are in this country; and consequently the meaning of the results of the election is very indefinite and variously construed by different persons—as we are accustomed to in this country. If definite measures had been submitted, the people could have voted clearly and intelligently, and the meaning of the election would have been positive and definite. It is probable that the referendum will yet have to be resorted to before the very complicated situation in England can be cleared up.—From Equity Series.

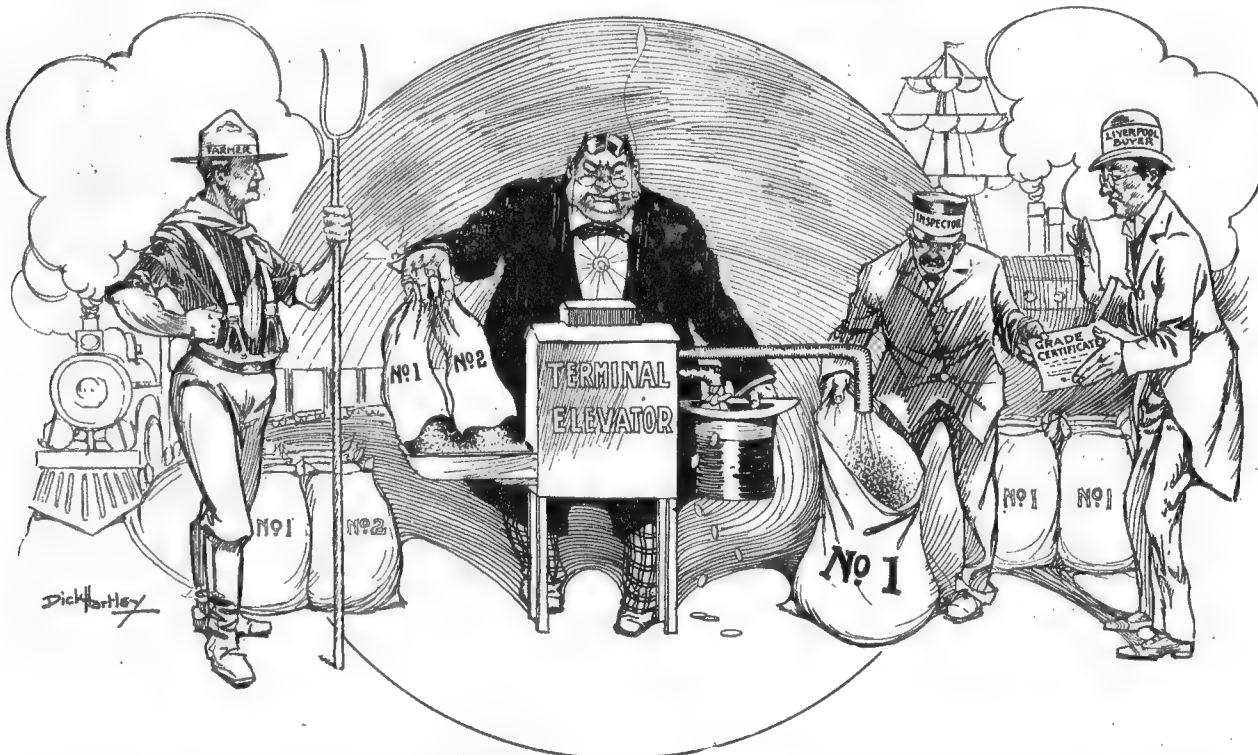
#### SINS OF PACKERS

The Dominion department of agriculture has shown much spirit in exposing and punishing dishonesty in those exporters who tell lies in the packing of fruit. Violators of the postal laws and post-office employees, when detected in dishonesty towards the government, are denounced. Why should not equal promptness, and even ruthlessness, be shown in publishing the names and penalizing men who are robbing other government departments?

The commercial public remembers with very strong feelings instances where the customs revenue of Canada has been cheated out of large sums by false invoices or other dishonest devices, to the disadvantage of every honest importer. The malefactors in some such cases were compromised with by the government, who perhaps imposed upon them penalties, but not the highest. Nor were the culprits exposed by publicity to the view of all honest people, who abhor false entries.

The importers of Montreal have suffered for years, and are still suffering, from the competition of dishonest entries by merchants in their very midst. And only last month they memorialized the government at Ottawa, saying: "It is generally believed by the trade that certain houses have found it profitable, in view of the advantageous nature of the settlements, secretly effected with the department, to continue their practice of making false statements as to the value of their imports." And the memorial adds the prayer that such houses as continue this nefarious work "should be publicly prosecuted and the full penalty exacted."

It is generally acknowledged that the customs department does not show to advantage in its reply to this memorial. The minister writes about "full consideration" being always given "if there has been any repeated infraction of the act," and declares that the government does not overlook deliberate fraud in dealing with such cases. Why, then, does not the government expose the men or firms? It does not consist with the regard for "the interests of honest importers," which Mr. Paterson professes (whatever he may think or do "in the interests of the revenue") that conscienceless people, convicted of repeated infractions of the Customs Act, should have their names and methods withheld from public execration, and should be tempted by leniency to sin again and yet again.—Monetary Times.



Farmer:—"We Farmers have been mighty easy."

Manipulator:—"Yes, you've been good boys, I hope you wont expose the trick now that I've showed you how its done."

accepted by governing bodies of municipalities. What New Jersey needs, as many other states need, is a constitutional amendment granting the right of making their own charters to all municipalities, and their acceptance only by referendum vote.

#### New Mexico

The news from New Mexico indicates that the Democrats (and we hope the Republicans, too) want the referendum in their constitution, to be formed and adopted as soon as congress permits.

#### New York

In a letter to the New York Post, Lewis Stockton, of Buffalo, quotes from and comments upon a letter in the London Times. The London correspondent points out that a failure to find a satisfactory form of Democratic government "means, sooner or later—and things are moving fast—the downfall of western civilization." Then he condemns the party system of government, and commends the referendum. Mr. Stockton thinks that the letter applies with greater force to political conditions in the United States than to conditions in Great Britain. Western civilization includes the common schools; and no government will be ultimately satisfactory in a country where popular education exists, without direct legislation.

Medford, has decided that the people of a county can determine the location of a county bridge by referendum, and that the same percentage of the voters of the district affected would be required for a referendum petition as in the case of a state question.

#### Oregon

The present indications are that the Oregon voters will be called upon to decide quite as many questions at the coming November election as last year—and they have amply demonstrated their ability to do so with discriminating intelligence. At present the measures to be voted on count up to 19—exactly the number voted on last year. One referendum has been demanded by the people, and six bills and constitutional amendments are referred to the people by the legislature; five constitutional amendments have been proposed largely through the influence of W. S. U'Ren; and the remaining seven are initiative bills and amendments proposed by various organizations and groups of voters. The bill referred by the people is concerning a judge's salary. Two of the amendments referred by the legislature relate to taxation, and they are proposed with a view of improving the present methods of assessing certain kinds of property, such as franchises. Another amendment proposed by the legislature provides for

been suffering, the general public is always an innocent victim; but if that general public had the use of the initiative and referendum, it would find a way to mitigate its present helpless condition in such emergencies.

#### Texas

Mr. R. B. Miner, of San Antonio, Texas, writes as follows:

The movement for commission government is taking practical shape in our city, and the people here understand by a commission charter one containing the referendum, initiative and recall. It is receiving support from quarters from which one would hardly expect it to be supported; and it is only a matter of time until it will be an accomplished fact.

Though many of the supporters of commission government do not realize it, the inevitable result of that practical step in direct legislation will be the public ownership and operation of public utilities.

#### Washington

The Everett direct legislation league is active. Its object is to pledge all legislative candidates to submit to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment providing for direct legislation. The following is printed prominently in literature sent out:

Direct legislation (or the initiative, referendum, and recall) means "repres-





**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS**  
This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

#### MR. STEEL IS FROM MISSOURI

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of April 20 Mr. W. D. Lamb refers to my remarks on the elevator bill, and states that the question I have raised is of the utmost importance and should be answered, and I suppose he claims to have answered my question, but if he has it is in such a broad general way that it is quite unconvincing to me. With the permission of THE GUIDE I will put my questions perhaps in a plainer way and I hope Mr. Lamb will then answer them. It was quite unnecessary for him to take the space he did to show that labor and labor only creates wealth. I agree with him. I am aware that when we pay our M.P.P.s one thousand dollars sessional indemnity, that is produced by somebody's labor. I am also aware that when we build a line of public elevators and pay a competent commission of three men, a staff of managers, inspectors and all other expenses incidental to the plan, that money will also represent somebody's labor. I am also aware that if the grain that passes through those elevators pays the initial cost, say in forty years, the interest on same and all the running expenses, that the labor of the Grain Growers and the labor of the Grain Growers only will pay for this system. But here's the rub; here is the question still unanswered. If the grain that passes through a line of public elevators does not pay the initial cost and running expenses, whose labor pays for the deficit? I am still waiting for an answer to that question. I am glad that Mr. Lamb admits I have raised a question of the highest importance and that it should be answered. I am also glad that he admits that this same question has arisen in the minds of a great many, and they want it answered. My contention is, and has been, that as a competitive system, the grain that passes through the line of public elevators will not pay initial cost and running expenses and the deficits will be borne by the labor of people other than Grain Growers, which in brief is practically discrimination and bonusing the grain growing industry at the expense of the other wealth producing industries of the province. I judge from letters that have appeared in your columns from Mr. Lamb that he has a great deal of sympathy with all labor and laborers. That being the case, he will hardly argue that the only labor that produces wealth is the labor that produces grain. The labor that produces beef, pork, mutton, dairy products, vegetables and all other necessities produces wealth just the same as the labor that produces grain, but in my judgment the bill is unfair, in that, as already stated, it is bolstering up one industry out of the labor of others, that in many cases will get no benefit. I may be pardoned, I hope, for differing with Mr. Lamb, when he says that an elevator cannot help but pay. I can prove to him that lots of them do not, and I also doubt if there are many, or in fact any, millionaires made by storing wheat in elevators. The men, in my judgment, who have made money by a line of elevators, have made it by buying wheat when blockades were in evidence, buying below its value and storing it and selling when the market suited. The money was not made directly out of the storage charges and the initial charges. I know there are individual elevators that pay out of initial charges and storage charges, but I also know that there are many that do not. Money has, no doubt, been made in the grain business, but that does not prove that as a competitive system a line of public elevators will pay. I take this position that a

public utility should in reality be a monopoly, but the provincial government has not the power to make the grain storage business a monopoly, then the only other alternative is a competitive system. I disagree with the bill when it proposes to go only into those districts, when sixty per cent. of the people petition for it. I disagree with the proposals of the Grain Growers when they propose to leave it to the commission to go where they choose. I cannot see how a line of public elevators can be called a public utility unless they are placed within the reach of every producer. Of course, in asking Mr. Lamb to figure out this problem for me, he, like all the rest of us, can, in many of the items only make an estimate to show how widely these may vary. Mr. Norris, the leader of the opposition, in speaking of the bill, said that 25 per cent. of the grain now went over the loading platform, and in his judgment and estimation even with a line of public elevators the quantity will increase. Mr. McKenzie, the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in addressing the agricultural committee on the bill, gave it as his opinion that with a line of public elevators the loading platform would practically be abandoned. Which is right? In my judgment they are neither right. A smaller percentage would go over the loading platform than now, but it would never be abandoned by many of the people who now use it. Mr. Crerar, in addressing the agricultural committee on the bill, gave it as his opinion that the existing elevators could

pay, or that an elevator could not help but be a paying concern, without a logical argument to prove the truth of your statement. Figure it out for me, Mr. Lamb. Get close up to the question and figure it out. Show me, by logical arguments, that the figures submitted by Mr. Crerar are at all likely to work out in practice, or the figures I submitted are wrong and where. And remember that the provincial legislature has no power to make a monopoly of the storage business, no power to change the tariff of the rates now charged, no power to legislate at all in regard to the grain trade of Canada. The parliament of Canada alone can alter or amend the grain act or make a monopoly of the storage business. Figures proving that a monopoly would pay do not prove a competitive system will pay. I have repeatedly stated I would support a monopoly, and I believe it would pay, but this is a competitive system, do not forget that, and turn on the light. There is much more to be said, but I must apologise for trespassing this much on your space.

GEORGE STEEL.

Glenboro, Man. April 25th, 1910.

#### MR. BOERMA HAS RESIGNED

Editor GUIDE:—Yours of April 18th re my photo, to hand. You will not need the photo as I have resigned from the Central Association Board of Directors. I am a Socialist, and Socialism comes before anything else with me, but so many farmers seem to want Socialism cut out of THE GUIDE and out of the discussions of the Association meetings, that I consider it advisable to resign as a director and any spare time that I may have in the future towards organization, will be devoted to Socialism, which is the only cause worth working for unless one wishes a job with dollar bills attached to it. In that case party feeling might be all right. Just ask Mr. Greensill, of Denholm, if I am right about that.

G. BOERMA,

North Battleford, April 21, 1910.

#### FARMERS IN POLITICS

Editor GUIDE:—I am very glad to keep and read THE GUIDE because it is not like the other farm papers. It does not try to teach an old farmer how to plow, to feed a calf, etc., but calls his attention to other questions of far greater importance—his duty as a citizen of

#### APPRECIATES THE TRUTH

Editor, GUIDE:—I send you this note to say that the reading of "The Fourth Estate," in THE GUIDE of April 27th, is worth the year's subscription to THE GUIDE, who can appreciate the setting. If we, in Canada, had such a stage setting all up and down the Dominion, it would help forward what THE GUIDE stands for and it would cause the natural death of two of your city papers, anyway.

JAMES MUNRO.

Cartwright, Man.

be bought for ten cents per bushel capacity, and in his judgment the proposed system would result in a monopoly and figured accordingly, the grain men who addressed the committee disputed the statement that existing elevators could be bought at ten cents a bushel capacity, also that the large milling firms would sell out voluntarily. Again, which is right? My opinion is, that the firms in the business of buying and selling, will willingly sell out and there will be no difficulty in getting a monopoly as far as they are concerned, but I do not believe that the large milling firms will voluntarily sell out (and the provincial legislature has no power to compel them), and as already stated, I do not believe every producer will give up using the loading platform, then we will not get a monopoly.

Now, Mr. Lamb, I am still looking for the man who can convince me that a line of public elevators as a competitive system will pay. In other words, that the grain that passes through a line of public elevators will, say in forty years, pay the cost, the interest, all the expenses connected with the system, without leaving deficits to be partially borne by the labor of the other wealth producing industries of the province. Now, friend, don't talk all round the question, and I might say that while I am open to conviction, you cannot convince me by broad general statements, such as the sentence in your letter, where you say that there is no doubt but that a line of elevators will

him every time. Pay for a lobby! Ye gods! Stand together and take the government and send the lobby to haydes where it belongs. The whole secret is this, NONE BUT FARMERS MUST BE CHOSEN. Meet up before election and get the proper man to vote for.

F. K. ROGNE.

Millet, Alta.

#### THE FARMER'S COMPANY

Editor GUIDE:—In your issue of April 6th there was a very good letter from Mr. J. H. Fry on the subject of sharing dividends of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. I am in perfect accord with Mr. Fry on the matter, and think it most unjust and unfair for any director to even suggest paying dividends by a co-operative system. As I understand the constitution of the company, all the shares are ordinary. That is, there are no preference shares, and in my opinion no preference should be shown to any shareholder, no matter how much grain he may ship to the company. As pointed out by Mr. Fry, it is unfair to farmers' wives and daughters (shareholders) who may never in their lives have a kernel of grain to ship. They bought their shares just the same as everybody else and should certainly draw dividends on an equal basis. The shareholder who happens to be a small shipper has just the same amount at risk on each share as the man who is a large shipper and on this ground alone, should take the same proportion of profit. Co-operation is all very well in some things but when it comes to sharing dividends, then I am against co-operation of that sort.

Now, shareholders, just sit down and write a few lines to the secretary of the company and give him your views. Do it early. It will only cost you a two-cent stamp. I would like to ask the secretary, through the columns of THE GUIDE how many shareholders there are in the company. How many holding 4, 3, 2, or 1 share.

A. D.

Arclee, Sask.

#### RE THE LAND SHARK

Editor GUIDE:—Referring to your issue of April 6, from "Farm Ranch Review," I will say that it is unfair to complain of real estate dealers who figure on getting \$1 per acre for doing the business of transferring the land into cash. Take for example in this district the land is worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. What percentage do the "land sharks" get when they get \$1 per acre. In the first case they get five per cent. Do you ever think of complaining of a merchant who only charged you five per cent. for profit? No. Because you have never seen a merchant who offered you a deal with so small a profit. Why should we complain of the land dealer who spends his time and money to get buyers for those delapidated farms that those young fellows prove up as homesteads and never try to get any further with, only wishing that they had the money out of it, when they never really put any money in. The good neighbors who have built up the country would feel happy to see a family come and buy that quarter-section and farm it, but who wants to buy such a place that is all over run with noxious weeds. The poor "land sharks" (as the real estate dealers are usually called) have to come as the good Samaritan and plant a good farmer on this place. Then when the young rascal gets the money out of his homestead, to sport away, the real estate man gets the humble sum of five per cent. out of the deal. All good farmers should be well pleased with the real estate men, and give them a hearty welcome to a community. They clean out the culls and bring in good farmers and no one in this district begrudges the real estate man his small profit.

I am a farmer and have bought land through agents, and have done well by it. I have also proved up a homestead that I still live on, and for the eight years that I have been here, I have failed to find any complaints of the real estate man until I saw your article. I hope it is the last of its kind. I believe in the betterment of the farmers, and, therefore, am a member of the Grain Growers' Association, and will give a real estate man and his company a nice dinner any time free of charge, because he is making my land worth more by cutting out the bad farmers. Even though I do not wish to sell any of my land, I like to see it advance. Don't you?



I find that the present is a time for kicking on everything and even the gospel and its servants are being cussed. So we are willing to overlook this one complaint about our best friend, "the land shark." If I knew the author of the complaint I would make it my business to call on that gentleman and get him converted to the side of the real estate dealer.

FARMER.

Eatevan, Man.

#### OUR ROBBERY BANKING LAWS

Editor GUIDE:—By this time your readers must see that the government exploits the people by taking from their earning millions upon millions of dollars every year in taxes and there are three governments that are expert at this "Taking or Taxing" game—federal, provincial and municipal. And while they are exploiting the people directly, they are also conferring the power to exploit upon other individuals and corporations. We have seen how people are exploited by the grain combine interests; by the railway interests in exorbitant express and freight rates; by the protected tariff interests, so that the latter have become so strong that the secretary of their interests recently made this remark: "We have the power to bring several million people to the verge of starvation or to paralyze the industry of this whole Dominion." But this is not all. There are the financial interests that plunder the people under the protection of the Bank Act, and we are pleased to know that the Grain Growers' Association has delegated to Mr. E. A. Partridge the task of studying the Bank Act so that he can readily point out to us the peculiar clauses in the Act that give banks such a grip on the people.

A bank is a very innocent looking institution, with its massive front, its gilded interior, and well-dressed, polite and accommodating staff. But the following, from an editorial in the Winnipeg Telegram shows that the law gives them power over the people that they should not have. Read these words from the editorial referred to:

"The Bank of—bulges with money, every single dollar of which was won by Canadian labor from Canadian soil. It is a creature of Canadian legislation, and the services it has rendered to the people are by no means so great as the services the people have rendered it."

Our banks have this great advantage over others of less favored countries, that they absorb too great a share of the wealth of the community. Banks are the creation of the Canadian government, the beneficiaries of Canadian labor, etc.

So that, Mr. Editor, a careful reading of the foregoing must convince any thinking person that our Bank Act empowers a privileged few to plunder the people most shamefully. Hence we are glad to know that Mr. Partridge is going to look into it and find where it is unjust to the people.

Seeing that the people are plundered by a strong combination of interests—interests that will fight for their privileges as fiercely as a she-wolf will battle for her whelps—does it not become farmers, who are the most plundered class of all, to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, and not let party politics divide their voting strength? Should not the voters be thinking and standing, instead of shouting for one party or the other? Should they not, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and well poised ballot, highly resolve that we shall have governments that will not dare to legislate one class into advantages over other classes? When there is so much to be accomplished, is it not folly to let political dissensions thwart our efforts?

THOMAS BROWN.

#### LOWER THE TARIFF

Editor GUIDE:—I notice in the last issue of THE GUIDE a letter signed by "Farmer" in answer to Mr. Swartz, about the price of cream separators, and I am surprised to see anyone upholding the high price as quoted in his letter. Now, the big catalogue firm of Sears & Roebuck, of Chicago, sell a cream separator that is superior to anything sold in Canada or the U. S., and they have a standing offer for the last five years open to the De Laval, Sharples, U. S., Empire, or any separator made in the U. S., of \$1,000, that their machine will skim closer, hotter and colder than

any machine on the market. They give a twenty year guarantee with it and sixty days free trial in your home, and if not satisfied at the end of the sixty days ship it back and get your money back and freight paid by them both ways. The above offer has never been taken, as no machine can skim as close as the Economy. To compare prices: Sears, 250 to 300 pound capacity, \$27.90; Farmer's, \$95. 350 to 400 pounds, Sears', \$33.80; Farmer's, \$110. 600 pound capacity, Sears', \$42.50; Farmer's, \$125. This machine is superior to any machine sold at \$125 by agents, and in buying from an agent you have to pay four profits instead of one. A cream separator only costs the manufacturer for labor and material about \$12 to \$15 to make. Of course some people will not believe this, but when you take into consideration that a farm wagon with box only costs the manufacturer for material and labor about \$12 it is easy to see what the cost of a separator is. A sewing machine for material and labor costs \$5; gang plow, \$12; gasoline engines, \$5 per h.p.; and automobiles, \$300, selling for \$1500. The prices that we pay is big commission to the four hands the different things pass through. Why the Massey-Harris binder only costs them about \$40 f.o.b. at Toronto, and we have the pleasure of paying them \$160 for it, and then people wonder why they can sell it cheaper in England than they do at home. In closing might say that cream separators are free of duty, and the freight would amount to \$3 to any point in Manitoba, and about \$4 to \$5 for Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Am delighted with the way THE GUIDE handles the different articles, but think you do not go after the corporations strong enough. You cannot make them or the moneyed people behave by soft talk and nice words. You have to go after them so it will sting like a bee.

Yours truly,

HENRY SPEARE.

Copley, Man.

#### RE JUNIOR ASSOCIATIONS

Editor GUIDE:—Re Junior Associations proposed in issue of April 13th by Rural Pedagogue, Minitonas, I beg opportunity to hail with delight Pedagogue's idea. It is nothing new, that is if we take into consideration Christian Associations, Temperance Associations, Children's Banking Societies, etc., etc. They have borne much good fruit, why not a Junior Association of the Grain Growers. One outstanding feature that would be beneficial to our association is that through the child we reach the parent, and elect sympathy and naturally later, support. The same feature would, but to a greater extent reach the foreign element in localities where their children go to public schools. I need not expatiate the sympathy between parents and children and the bonds of unity that would spring up in the home, the country and town.

Now, Sir, I would like to see a page for boys, giving in simple form a resume of previous conditions, the history of the association, and of present problems, such as you gave in a recent issue of THE GUIDE; the struggles, the progress and success. If Pedagogue's suggestion is seriously considered, and I see no reason why it shouldn't be, and with your able co-operation, Mr. Editor, I believe much greater advance is yours.

In closing may I thank you for the many intelligent thoughts, information and education, that I receive from week to week in the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Long live the pen that has equity for its foundation and justice its superstructure.

CRIPPLE BILLY.

Minitonas, Man.

P.S.—May I come again sometime?

[Note.—Come again Cripple Billy. We want our readers to feel free always to offer suggestions of value and in the same spirit in which you write.

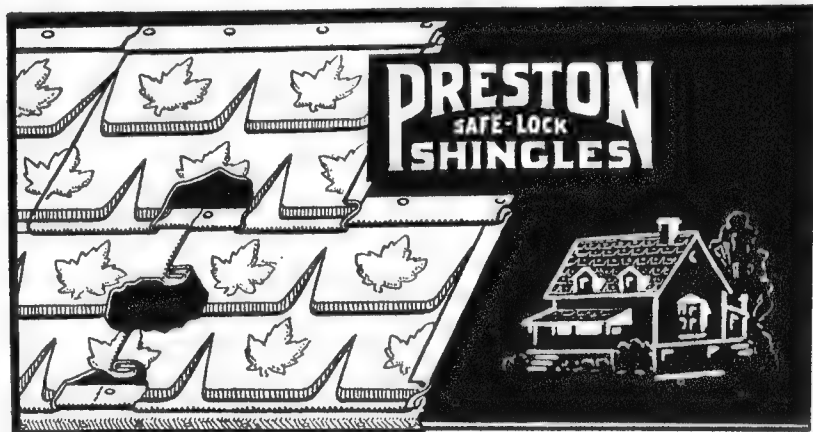
Editor.

#### AMERICANS BECOME CANADIANS

Editor GUIDE:—Enclosed you will find \$1 for continuance of THE GUIDE. It is all right and we enjoy it very much. I like the cause. I am from the States and have owned land for seven years and now have come to stay.

E. H. WHITEHOUSE.

Canora, Sask., April 30, 1910.



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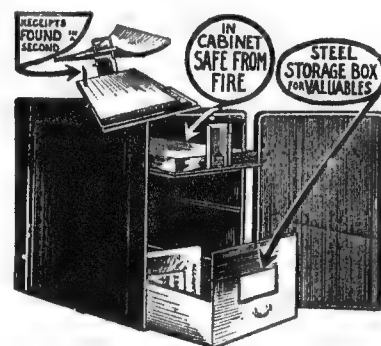
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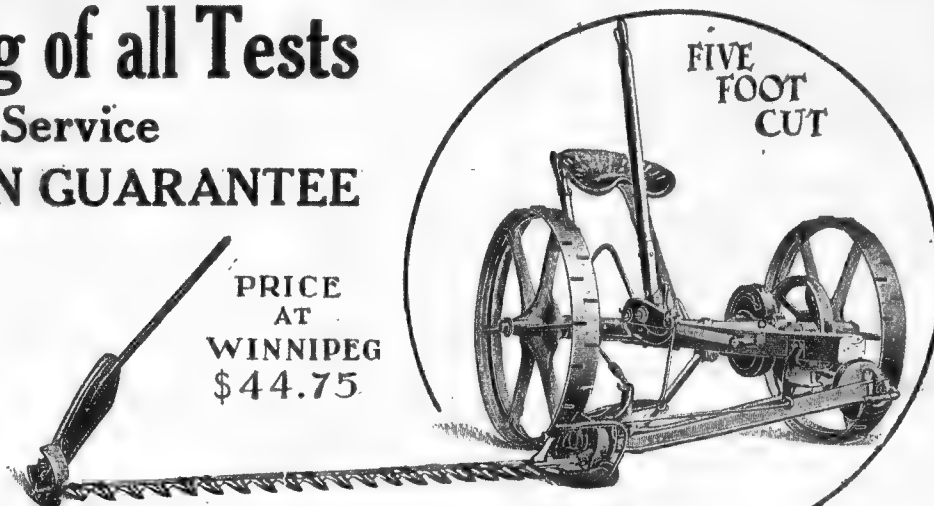
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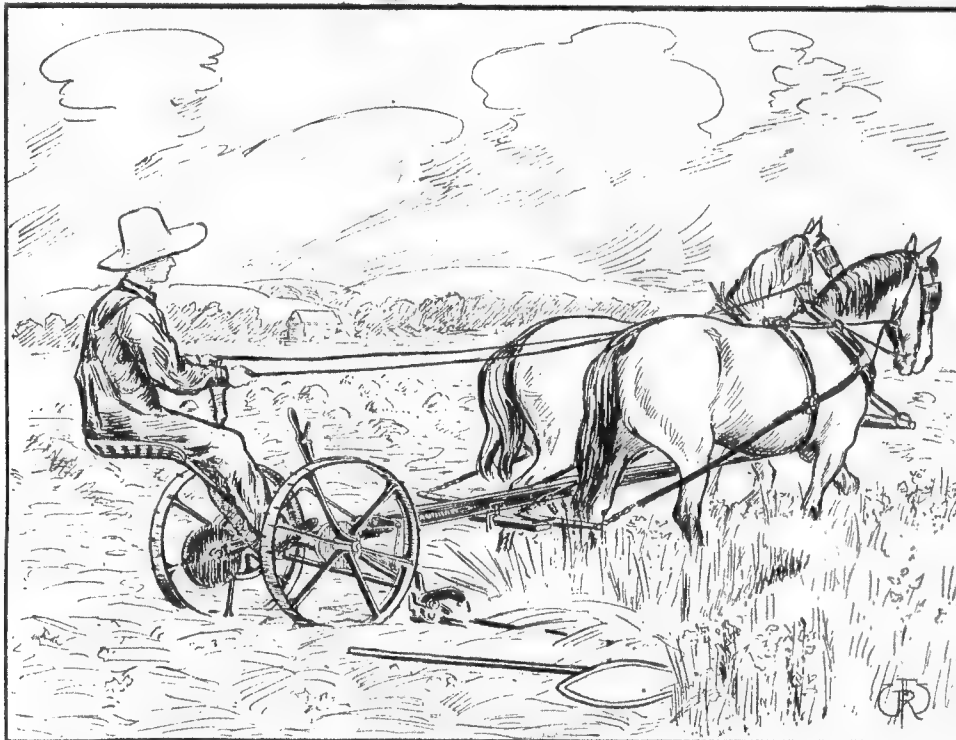


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which is very true. But seeing is not proving. Many a machine looks trustworthy, but proves to be unreliable. And so far as seeing goes the Eaton Catalogue will give more information about most things than actual inspection of the goods would bring to light. Eaton's descriptions are to be depended upon. Eaton's illustrations are true to fact,

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We do not ask you to depend entirely on what you see in the catalogue. We want you to prove everything to your own satisfaction. We want you to submit every Eaton purchase to the most rigid inspection. We want you to actually test Eaton goods, for

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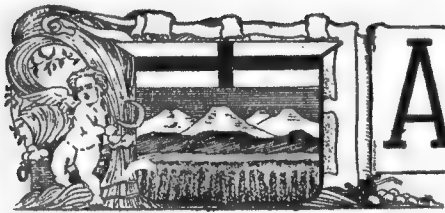
and if Eaton's goods do not prove to be as represented, or if you are not fully satisfied with your purchase, we ask you to return the goods. We will pay charges both ways on returned

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# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

## Official Circular No. 4-1910

IN my last circular letter I mentioned the fact that arrangements were being made with a prominent firm of manufacturers, whereby members of the U. F. A. would be able to procure woven wire at a considerable reduction on list prices. At that time I mentioned that a special circular letter would be sent out at a later date, giving full particulars. Unfortunately the arrangements were not completed until it was too late to send out the special circular, and it was decided to wait until the regular monthly circular was issued.

I am now pleased to be able to inform you that full arrangements have been made whereby a considerable saving

On the C. N. R. carload lot rates, including two cents cartage charges at Winnipeg are as follows: To Lloydminster, 64 cents; Vermilion, 66 cents; Innisfree, 69 cents; Vegreville, 70 cents; Chipman, 70 cents; Fort Saskatchewan, 73 cents; Edmonton, 73 cents; Stony Plains, 75 cents; Morinville, 75 cents. Quotations for less than carload rates are not given, but would probably run about 10 cents per cwt. higher.

On the G. T. P. carload lot rates, including two cents per hundred cartage charges at Winnipeg are as follows: To Chauvin, 64 cents; Wainwright, 66 cents; Irma, 67 cents; Viking, 69 cents;

pounds it can be shipped to any point in Alberta to any individual customer.

This is the first time that the U. F. A. has undertaken a move of this kind, that is, become the go-between for the buyer and seller, but if this move is successful there is no reason why in future years it should not spread to take in a multitude of other articles. The move has been made on woven wire first, as this is a necessary article, and one that lends itself to such an arrangement.

I would point out to you that this reduction of 25 per cent. on the list price is a large one and I hope the result will be that a large number of orders will be forthcoming at an early date.

If you require further catalogues or information dealing with the matter kindly write me and I will supply you with same at once.

### The Pork Packing Contracts

A large number of unions have written me for copies of the agreement, and several have been sent in properly completed. For the month of April the honors belong to Bowden Union, this union having sent in eighteen signed contracts. Several other unions forwarded contracts, and Tofield Union has, I understand sent in a number direct to the live stock commissioner, which totalled about five hundred hogs.

Tofield Union has passed a strong resolution on the subject, which appeared in THE GUIDE a few weeks ago, the gist of same being that as many farmers appear reluctant to sign the agreement and up to the present the results of the canvass have not been as satisfactory as they might be, giving the impression that the whole scheme might fall through, and as this would be a serious blow to the U. F. A. which would take years to live down it is necessary for every union to bestir itself and spare neither time nor trouble until it secures enough signatures to guarantee at least 10 hogs for every member of the local union. Also that each union report to the general secretary the result of the canvass so that an account of same can be given weekly in THE GUIDE.

I again appeal to all members for their cordial co-operation and assistance to bring about the consummation of our aims in this matter.

Several other matters have been forwarded for discussion by the unions, but as this is the busy season I thought it would be better to hold them over till next month.

In the meantime if there is anything that we can do to assist you do not be afraid to send in your requests. It might take some time to secure the information you want, but we will get it sooner or later and supply you with same.

The organization work is proceeding very favorably, considering the busy time of the year, and the number of active unions is now 176, an increase of 64 since the annual convention.

Soliciting your further co-operation, Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.  
Innisfail, May 1, 1910.

### WILL SECURE A STATION

The regular monthly meeting of Huxley Union was held in Huxley school house on April 25. The president being absent the chair was taken by the vice-president, who called the meeting to order. The roll was then called and showed an attendance of twelve members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and the correspondence was taken up. A letter from the general secretary in regard to the advisability of the union subscribing to THE GUIDE for three months for all the members was read. On motion of Messrs. Harris and Roach, the secretary received instructions to comply with this request.

It was moved by Mr. Roach and seconded by Mr. Smith, "that the matter of hail insurance be left in the hands of the general executive for settlement."

It was moved by Messrs. Harris and Buzzell, "that the action of the executive

### AN ORGANIZATION TRIP

In response to numerous requests, Mr. W. J. Tregillus, vice-president and general organizer for the southern part of the province, has made arrangements for a trip along the Crow's Nest Pass to visit the unions in that country. There is a strong feeling of enthusiasm throughout the country, so there is every reason to believe that the trip will be a successful one.

The itinerary arranged to date is as follows: May 19, afternoon, Fishburn; May 19, evening, Twin Butte; May 20, afternoon, Robert Kerr; May 20, evening, Summerview; May 21, Cowley; May 23, Pincher Creek; May 24, Macleod.

At Macleod it is expected there will be an extra big time as a monster picnic, dance, etc., is being arranged. It is also expected that the live stock commissioner and others will be present to give addresses.

will be effected on all wire purchased, the clauses of the contract which I have signed on behalf of the Association being as follows:

"To supply the party of the second part with said fencing in small lot orders at a discount of twenty-five (25) per cent. off list price, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

"To allow party of the second part a further discount of two (2) per cent. off invoice for cash on delivery of goods."

I am enclosing a copy of the catalogue with this circular, and you will find all particulars of the fence, together with the price on each page.

As the prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and no doubt many members will be desirous of knowing the weight of the wire, I am giving herewith the approximate weights of each style, and the quantity to make a carload.

Page 1, weight of fence, 8 4-5 lbs. to the rod, 2700 rods per car.

Page 2, top illustration, weight 8 1/4 lbs. per rod, 2900 rods per car.

Page 2, lower illustration, weight 7 1-3 lbs. per rod, 3276 rods per car.

Page 3, top illustration, weight 6 lbs. per rod, 4000 rods per car.

Page 3, lower illustration, weight 5 lbs. per rod, 4800 rods per car.

Page 4, weight 9 1/2 lbs. per rod, 2500 rods per car.

Page 5, first illustration, 8 1/4 lbs. per rod, 2900 rods per car.

Page 5, second illustration, 12 lbs. per rod.

Page 6, 14 lbs. per rod.

Page 7, 7 1-3 lbs. per rod, 3300 rods per car.

Page 8, 5 1/2 lbs. per rod, 4368 rods per car.

Page 9, 8 lbs. per rod, 3000 rods per car.

Page 10, 11 2-5 lbs. per rod, 2100 rods per car.

I have also secured some of the freight rates from Winnipeg to different points in Alberta, and they are as follows:

On the C. P. R. carload lot rates are as follows: To Calgary, 73 cents per cwt.; Lethbridge, 69 cents per cwt.; Red Deer, 75 cents per cwt.; Strathcona and Edmonton, 73 cents per cwt.; Wetaskiwin, 73 cents per cwt.; Macleod, 70 cents per cwt. The minimum carload rate is 24,000 lbs., actual weight to be charged for if greater. Quotations for less than carload rates are not given, but they would probably run about 10 cents per cwt. more than the above quoted prices, and this extra amount should be taken into consideration when ascertaining the price of the wire laid down at your local station.

### UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

#### PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

#### VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

#### SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - Innisfail

#### DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

#### DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

in protesting against the granting of charters to provide companies for hail insurance business be endorsed by this union."

A discussion then took place regarding the pork packing plant and the signing of contracts for same, but no definite decision was arrived at.

There was also a discussion on the best place for the station at Huxley on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and a resolution was passed that we as a body ask the railway company to erect the station on Section 29, Township 34, Range 23, West of the 4th Meridian, also that a petition be drawn up and taken around to the farmers to sign in support of this resolution.

The meeting then adjourned to May 30th next.

W. H. KENNEDY, Sec.

\*\*\*

### THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

A meeting of the farmers of Stewarywyn district met in the school house recently to form a union of the U. F. A.

The meeting was called to order with Mr. Lincoln in the chair and Mr. J. L. McDougall was appointed secretary.

Addresses were given by Messrs. Lincoln, Walt and Lynn. Mr. Lincoln pointed out in an able manner the necessity of organization and the many advantages to be derived from same. Mr. Lynn quoted prices paid by the C. P. R. for machinery destroyed in transportation on their road, showing the enormous cost of machinery to the farmers, over and above the cost of manufacturing, and many other things of like importance to the farmers.

The evening being far advanced steps were taken to organize a union, and the following officers were elected:

President, Wm. Lynn; first vice-president, C. Kinnear; second vice-president, George Walt. Executive committee, Peter Clark, D. McMahon, M. Raho. Secretary-treasurer, pro tem, C. Kinnear.

It was decided on motion of Messrs. Kinnear and Clark, that the name of the union should be Maple Leaf.

A few farmers are still standing out in this locality, but we hope to have them all enrolled in the near future.

The next meeting of Maple Leaf Union will be held on May 14.

C. KINNEAR, Sec.

\*\*\*

### FIGHTING PRAIRIE FIRES

On account of the heavy prairie fires in this vicinity we have been exceptionally busy and were prevented from holding our regular meeting this month. We are expecting several new members at our next meeting, which will be held on May 18th.

At present we are busy getting the farmers interested in the pork packing plant. A few agreements have been filled in already and we will have more at an early date.

K. E. M. SWALLING,  
Secretary Cumberland Union.

\*\*\*

### WANT TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

The regular meeting of Oxville Union was held in the Winona school house on April 23rd, with the president in the chair.

After the routine business had been disposed of, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Messrs. McLeod and McClure, "That this union endorse the action taken by the executive committee in protesting to the provincial government



against the passing of any legislation to enable hail insurance companies to do business in this province.

Moved by Messrs. Henton and Bell, "That this union protest to the Dominion government against the granting of any lands or subsidies to any schemes advanced by any private companies or individuals for the construction of the Hudson Bay railroad, but that it be constructed and owned by the government."

The extension of the telephone line to Oxville was then taken up. Messrs. Hinton, Loveless, McLeod and Shaw were appointed a committee to see every farmer in the district and endeavor to have them meet the Government Telephone agent at Rising Sun at an early date.

After some discussion it was decided that this union should co-operate with Lloydminster Union in buying binder twine this season.

Six new members joined at this meeting, and there was an attendance of eighteen.

W. S. MURRAY, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### PLOW FIRE GUARDS

At the regular meeting of Pleasant Valley Union, held on April 21st, it was decided to subscribe to THE GUIDE, in accordance with the terms of the special offer.

The action of the executive committee on the handling of the hail insurance question and government operated hail insurance was endorsed, also the resolution in regard to the Hudson Bay route.

It was unanimously carried that each taxpayer in this township, viz., 51-5, west of 4th meridian, be allowed to work one day out of his road taxes to make a fireguard through this township east and west.

SYDNEY R. GILES, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### MR. PALMER'S LETTER

E. J. Fream, Esq., Secretary, U. F. A.,  
Innisfail, Alta.

Dear Mr. Fream,—I have had a copy of THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE of the 20th April forwarded me, which contains a letter from you headed, "Private Versus Government Control of Chilled Meat Trade."

I trust that you will pardon me when I say that you are in error in assuming that we are endeavoring to obtain private and capitalistic control of this industry, as the very reverse is the case.

This company has been formed of men interested in live stock pursuits in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, for the express purpose of carrying out the further necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of this meat export trade.

In the event of the federal government being unwilling to undertake the work as a government undertaking, our object is to have the business, as regards both capital and operation, initiated and developed under absolute government control from its very inception, and in such a manner as to readily allow of its becoming government owned and operated at any time.

Our great idea is to have the business built up entirely for and in the interests of Canada and the producer, and eliminate any possibility of this important

and far-reaching industry ever falling into the hands of a trust or monopoly.

We aim for providing a modern, scientific and up-to-date method for marketing the meat animals of the country, establishing on a business-like, workable, and permanent foundation, and thus not only allow of Canada taking her proper place as a meat producing and meat exporting country, but also stimulate a much greater production of live stock, with immensely beneficial results not only to the farmer, but also to that which is of perhaps even as great importance, viz.: the healthy and permanent development of agriculture throughout the whole country.

In fairness to me and those with whom I am associated, I trust that you will not only have this letter published in THE GUIDE, but also acquaint the various unions of the U. F. A. with our true aim and objects, when I am fully confident every union will readily render every assistance possible in the good work we are endeavoring to accomplish.

Yours very truly,

MEAT EXPORTS LIMITED.

E. G. Palmer, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### PRIVATE VS. GOVERNMENT CONTROL

On April 20th last the Alberta section of THE GUIDE contained an article on the chilled meat trade. This article was written to start, if possible, a discussion on the subject and secure all possible information which would lead to a better understanding and would bring about the establishment of the project at an early date.

The reason of the article was a letter which had been forwarded for publication, written by Mr. E. G. Palmer, and while this letter was all right still there was no definite information as to the objects of the company. The U. F. A. has committed themselves on this subject and will do everything in their power to bring same to a successful issue, but Mr. Palmer did not see fit to give the information asked for, so the letter was not published.

If Mr. Palmer is desirous of assisting this work, and, having had the pleasure of meeting him several times and knowing his views on the subject, I believe he is, I think he will do better to give his company the fullest publicity. I know in matters such as these that it is impossible, and in fact would be unwise, to give away all the inside information at the command of those in charge, still there is such a thing as being too secretive, and it is my humble opinion that if he would publicly state who are the officers of the company, when it was incorporated, the authorized capital, and such information of this nature that might be looked upon as of interest to the public he would do better. I may be wrong on this matter and if so am open to correction.

Mr. Palmer has a good fight before him, and is a good fighter, so let him not be afraid to come out in the open. He knows the views held by me on this subject and knows also that if these points are cleared up there will be no more loyal supporter to the project than myself, but first we must know what we are doing, we must be safeguarded and must be sure that the interests of the producers will not be lost sight of in the final project and that if the plan is successful there will be no "little jokers" in the charter.

#### THE GREAT SKIMMING MACHINE

### Magnet Cream Separator No. 6

Skims 1000 lbs. an hour.

Children operate it.

The MAGNET Cream Separator, 1000 lbs. an hour can be operated by children to take care of the milk of 50 cows.



THE SQUARE GEAR AND DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL DOES IT STEADY AS A ROCK

The Dairy Farmer with large herds has been waiting for this. No need of gasoline or steam engine and does not even require a man. It has the MAGNET square gear construction, the large steel bowl, supported at both ends, MAGNET brake, one piece skimmer, easily cleaned, will skim perfectly as fast as ten can milk.

Made strong and durable to outlast your time and run as well for the next generation.

The MAGNET has six sizes in capacity, all run by the same driving gear and fit the same stand.

F. W. Hodson, Esq., formerly Live Stock Commissioner, says: "I have tested your machines of different sizes and consider your separator of 1000 lbs. an hour capacity excels even the others for obvious reasons."

If you have a large herd of cows write us and it will not cost you a cent to learn how the MAGNET will take care of your milk.

The MAGNET will not wear out in fifty years.

#### The Petrie Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, Man.  
ST. JOHN, N.B.

CALGARY, Alta.  
REGINA, Sask.

MONTREAL, Que.  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

### "GALT" STEEL SHINGLES

acknowledged the most satisfactory

### METAL ROOFING

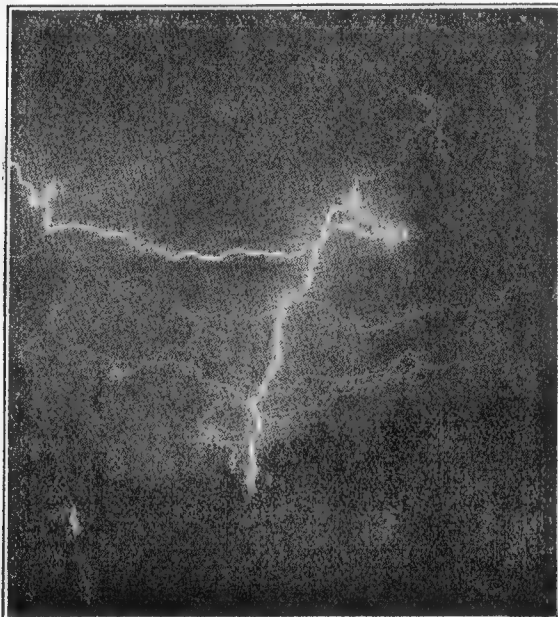
# Why?

THEY are perfectly locked on four sides  
THEY have two nailing edges, and all nail heads are covered  
THEY have a continuous lock at bottom and top  
THE concealed gutter is closed at top

## DUNN BROTHERS

WINNIPEG and REGINA

In writing to The Guide be sure to use a separate sheet of paper when dealing with more than one subject. By following this advice all correspondents will greatly assist the office staff of The Guide as different subjects are treated in different departments.



## DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE

Protect Your Buildings with

### "The Townsley System"

of Lightning Arresters, and you can laugh at the most severe Electric Storms. We are Experts in manufacturing and installing this system.

### Made in Canada

Indorsed by Insurance Companies and Provincial Fire Inspector.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

### Canadian Lightning Arrester & Electric Co.

199 Main Street

WINNIPEG, Man.



On the letter paper of "Meat Exports Limited" the following is found for a heading: "This company has been formed by men interested in live stock pursuits in the western provinces, for the express purpose of carrying out the necessary preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a thoroughly organized system of chilling, packing and exporting, established on a sound and permanent basis with the interests of the producers adequately protected, and thus provide a better and more stable market for the stock of the country and stimulate a greater production of all kinds of meat animals."

The objects of the company are laudable and can meet with objection from no one, but surely the philanthropists behind such a scheme are not afraid to have their names known.

These remarks, however, are merely referring to the foregoing letter which has reached me from Mr. Palmer. This letter contains some of the information we would like, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Palmer will take these remarks in a like friendly spirit and will send another letter which will give all the information required.

I wish to assure Mr. Palmer that I am not opposed to him, and that any information he will give me shall have the fullest publicity, so that, as he requests, every union will be prepared to render assistance in the good work of government ownership of the meat chilling project.

E. J. FREAM.

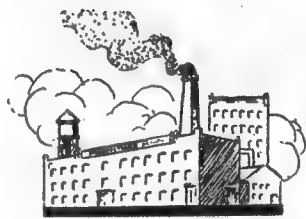
#### THE PACKING PLANT DELAYED

The following dispatch has been sent out from Strathcona, under date of April 28th:

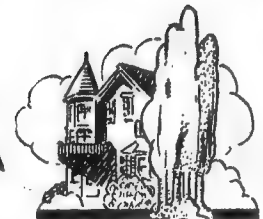
According to Mr. Stevens, the provincial live stock commissioner, who was in the city almost the entire day yesterday, the proposed pork packing plant to be established by the government upon a sufficient supply of hogs guaranteed by the farmers of Alberta, is now inevitably doomed to be held over for another year. This unpleasant termination of the movement recently promoted actively by the executive of the U. F. A. and members of the Department of Agriculture has resulted from a diversity of circumstances, according to Mr. Stevens, who expresses genuine regret that some definite establishment project could not be put into action this year.

In the first place Mr. Stevens says the canvass for signatures to the guarantees among the farmers did not meet with the success that ought to be expected, but he feels confident that when the matter is gone into more thoroughly with the organized branches of the association there will be found signers in plenty, but this cannot now be before next season. Then again the difficulty which beset the government at the opening of the legislature caused a feeling of uneasiness amongst certain sections of farming districts, and many that would have doubtless signed the provisional agreement decided to hold off for a while and see what might be seen. Furthermore, Mr. Stevens is of the opinion that the crisis in the legislature would now preclude any strong possibility of the question being taken up and disposed of satisfactorily in time for operations on a large scale to be started this summer. There seems no other course ahead but to wait and perfect if possible the plans for pushing the proposition to a definite settlement in 1911. There might in the meantime, advised the commissioner, be a great deal of attention given to the subject, by farmers and others concerned which would perhaps effect a considerable improvement in the plans as outlined now, thus paying well for the delay.

This report from Mr. Stevens shows that the U. F. A. have heavy work before them yet to secure the definite pledge of 50,000 hogs. It will mean a large amount of personal effort on the part of the members of the association, and after the government is through with the preliminary canvass it will then fall first upon the association and then upon the individual members to push the matter through. We do not want to lose a single opportunity and must strike in every case while the iron is hot, and before it is too late. If this opportunity is lost it is very doubtful if it will ever return.



## BANFIELD WINNIPEG SAVES THE MAIL ORDER BUYER 20 to 35 %



### SEE WHAT YOU CAN SAVE SEE

BY buying direct by mail from Banfield, Winnipeg—THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE HOUSE FURNISHING MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN CANADA. Let us help you study essential household economy without sacrificing comfort and quality. We have furnished thousands of Western Homes satisfactorily and economically. Our plans are unique and entirely different to other mail order houses. No concern can meet our prices and no one can give you better qualities nor a greater selection to choose from. The main point is we save the mail order buyer from 20 per cent. to 35 per cent. on every purchase and that is the all important question.

LOOK OVER OUR SPRING BARGAINS AND ORDER TODAY

#### EXTRA SPECIAL LACE CURTAIN OFFER

Over 500 pairs of Nottingham Curtains in six different patterns one of which is shown. These are extra heavy double weave net, finished with scallop edge, with patent lock stitch binding. These we are keeping as a mail order special. Send your order early for they won't last long. Banfield's Special Mail Order, pair 87c.

Our Special Extension Curtain Rod is a beauty, has 1/2 in. brass tubes with fluted silver or brass ends and complete with brackets, will extend from 28 to 50 in. Banfield's Special Mail Order, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

Tapestry Curtains. Our stock is large and includes everything that is new in color and designs. If you want satisfaction, send us your order, giving an idea of color and price required. If goods are not satisfactory, return them at our expense and get your money back. Banfield's Special Mail Order \$2.75 to \$12.50 per pair.

High Grade Curtain at \$5.00 Pair. Lace curtains that are absolutely the best value ever offered. They are Swiss net, fine Nottingham and Irish Point makes for you to select from. For your best rooms these will be found just right. Banfield's Special Mail Order, pair \$5.00

### RUGS AND CARPETS

#### NEW PATTERNED ENGLISH AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS

We show the largest selection of hearth rugs in Canada. This, our special, is made from the finest of wool in Hit or Miss designs with color combinations of fawn, red, green, blue and mixtures. One of these will brighten up a room with as much effect as one costing ten times our price. Size 27 in. x 34 in. Banfield's Special Mail Order \$1.50 Price, each

#### BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH TAPESTRY SQUARES 2,000 JUST RECEIVED

Direct from England's foremost maker. These tapestries wear much better than the ordinary Brussels. They are very closely and firmly woven goods and are made up in strikingly beautiful designs in floral and oriental effects in both light and dark shades. Our prices on tapestry squares is at least one-third below any quoted in Winnipeg and Western Canada. Order today. Our expert will select just what you want from your description. Here's our prices and sizes:

10 ft. 10 in. x 12 ft. 12 ft. x 12 ft. 12 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.  
\$11.40 \$12.25 \$13.50

This is the biggest rug bargain ever offered mail order buyers. (Order today.)

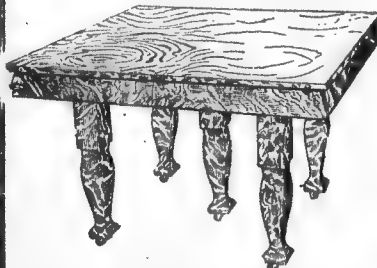
May Flower Brussels Squares are made all in one piece, no seams. They have the same appearance as the genuine Brussels, closely woven, and have a hard finish which ensures long wear. Pretty floral and oriental designs; colors red, fawn and green mixtures, suitable for any room in your home. Sizes:

7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. 9 ft. x 9 ft. 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. 9 ft. x 17 ft.  
\$3.75 \$4.25 \$5.25 \$5.98

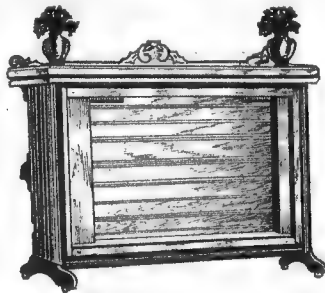
Heavy Axminster Hearth Rugs fringed, made in a good range of colors and designs, rich fawns, greens, reds and rose, in floral and oriental designs, suitable for halls, parlors, bedrooms; in fact any room. Size 30 in. x 60 in., Each \$2.50



No. 107. Banfield's Quick Folding Go-Cart. Very strongly constructed, steel gear, automobile style, wheels fitted with 1/2 in. rubber tires, complete fitted with top as illustrated in green, black, maroon, and tan. Extra Special Mail Order Price, packed ready for shipment \$10.85



No. 23. This Massive Extension Table in genuine Empire oak, highly polished, designed exactly as cut, size of top, 42 in. x 42 in., six foot extension, heavy legs, packed and crated, ready for shipment \$8.10



No. 86. This Very Handsome Mantle Bed. Fitted with hercules springs, making a most comfortable bed as well as a very attractive piece of furniture. The mattress is of very fine make, being filled with cotton both sides and edges covered in neat striped ticking. Complete, crated, ready for shipment, Banfield's Special Mail Order Price \$11.75

#### Two Specials in our Linen Dept.

WHITE SATIN BED SPREADS  
A beautiful mercerized finish spread in good full size, 70 in. x 84 in.; this is one we can positively recommend as a good wearing quality. Banfield's Special Mail Order, each \$1.50

#### TABLE NAPKINS

Pure Irish linen napkins, nicely finished, great wearing quality and pretty floral pattern, full bleached size is 22 in. x 22 in. Banfield's Special Mail Order Price, doz. \$1.95

#### OUR GUARANTEE

Goes with every order. Goods found unsatisfactory return to us at our expense and your money will be refunded.

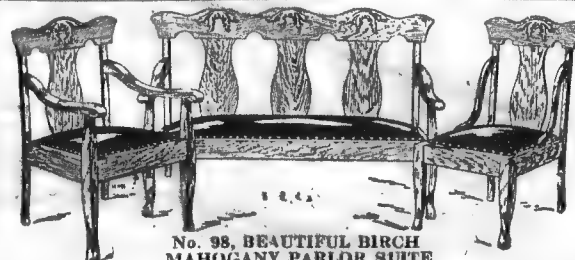
#### WE WANT

Your Mail Order Trade. We know we can give you the best service.

#### TRY ONCE

#### WRITE FOR SAMPLES

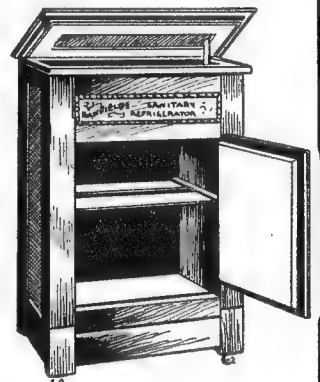
Same sent to any address of Drapery Materials, Curtain Nets, Tapestries, Cretons, Madras Muslins, Silks, Linens, Carpets, Linoleums, etc., etc. State what you want and samples will be mailed same day as request is received.



No. 98. BEAUTIFUL BIRCH MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITE  
3 pieces, highly polished and very finely finished throughout. spring seats covered in brocaded silks of different designs, packed and crated ready for shipment. Banfield's Mail Order \$17.65 Price



No. 101. This Beautifully Designed, Varnished, Reed Body Go-Cart, all steel gear, rubber tires, nutless axles, tubular push bars, upholstered throughout with Al English Corduroy. This is a real Banfield Mail Order Bargain and should be taken advantage of by those requiring style and service combined. Extra Special Mail Order Price, packed ready for shipment \$13.65



#### BANFIELD SANITARY REFRIGERATOR

Very finely and carefully constructed with none but the best seasoned hard wood used, zinc lined throughout and fitted with Patent Sanitary Drip Valve. This is an ice saver and will pay for itself in a season's use. Banfield Special Mail Order Price, crated ready for shipment:

PRICES		Ice		Cpdy.	Price
No.	Size	Lgth.	Depth		
1	28	18	42	40	\$11.20
2	30	20	45	50	12.40
3	36	21	48	60	18.65



#### No. 2. MAPLE KITCHEN CABINET

This Maple Cabinet in natural finish, size 48 in. x 26 in., fitted with bread board, linen drawer, cutlery drawer, 50 lbs. flour bin, and one divided bin for sugar and meal. Banfield's Mail Order Price, crated, ready for shipment \$8.25

#### RUGS AND CARPETS

English Derries are all wool made in plain colors of red, green, blue and terra cotta. They make a very effective and durable floor covering for living room, hall or bedroom. 36 in. wide. Regular \$1.25, for, per yd. 90c.

## J. A. BANFIELD

492 Main Street

WINNIPEG

Man.

#### NO EXTRA CHARGE

Made for securely packing and crating all orders.

#### ORDER BY NUMBER

When Ordering, Mention This Paper



## Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES:** 14 years a breeder; eggs for setting \$1.50 for 15. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 35-2

**FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM** pure bred S.C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting. William Denoon, Birnie, Man. 34-8

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD** laying strain; choice birds; nothing but the best colors kept; \$1.50 per 15. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.; P.O. Orders payable at Minto. 38-5

**QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ONE** dollar per setting, five dollars per hundred; also Berkshire Suckers, registered purchaser's name, ten dollar each.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 40-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.50** per setting. Barred Rocks \$1.00. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 40-3

### SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

**FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS,** grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin. Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 34-2

**FOR SALE, SEED FIELD PEAS, FLAIL** threshed, free from noxious weeds, \$2.00 per bus.; cash with order; bags 25c. each.—Address J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn, Man. 40-2

### SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

**SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE.** Close prices, prompt delivery. T. D. Thompson & Co., 42 Merchant's Bank, Winnipeg. 36-6

**I HAVE A NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICAN** Veterans' Scrip for Sale cheap; write or wire orders. I pay highest prices, spot cash. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. 36-6

### FARMS FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE—TWO SECTIONS OF THE** finest wheat land in Canada, located near Haldimand, in the famous Weyburn district. Harry Pinka, Haldimand, Sask. 36-6

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

**FOR SALE, HALF SECTION OPEN PRAIRIE,** four miles from market, \$12.00 an acre, \$500.00 down. If purchaser makes improvements will accept interest for first two years at 7%, and give easy terms afterwards.—Box 165, Fleming, Sask. 41-1

### ARTICLES FOR SALE & WANTED

**WANTED, A MACHINE FOR MAKING** Cement Blocks and a Cement Mixer (second-hand); must be in good working order and cheap.—H. N. Rutledge, Cupar, Sask. 41-1

**POTATOES FOR SEED. THE BEST FOR** the West. Early Rochester Rose and Vermont Gold Coin, great yielders, splendid quality, no small ones, Royal Russett for heavy clay land. Pure seed all Western grown, \$1 per bushel f.o.b. Emerson. Bags free. T. W. Knowles. 40-6

**NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE.—AVER-** age size, 15 inches; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hundred, prepaid.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 41-6

### LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

**STRAYED FROM MY FARM AT FAIRLIGHT** about a month ago, big Bay Horse, white star on forehead, lumps on knees, goes a little stiff, will weigh about 1,300 or 1,400 lbs.; also Bay Horse, weight about 1,100 lbs., branded C.T. on shoulder, Z.T. on hip. \$5.00 Reward will be paid on information leading to the recovery of these horses.—Wm. Hopps, Fairlight and Elkhorn. 41-1

**ESTRAY—ONE MARE IN FOAL, OR FOALED,** bay, white spot on face and nose, weight 1,100 lbs., branded J4 on right shoulder; one year old horse, colt, bay, white on face, unbranded; one aged gelding, bay, white on face and nose and white hind foot, weight 1,300 lbs., unbranded; long mane, collar marks, roman nose and hollow back. H. N. Rutledge, Cupar, Sask. 41-1

### TENDERS WANTED

**WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE,** half a car, 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade; please send samples and prices under sealed envelope before next June 1st, St. Claude G. G. Assoc.—Address, G. J. Tremorin, Secretary, St. Claude P.O., Man. 41-2

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

**LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.** Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B.Sc., M. and D.L.S., 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 40-8



### How It Was

Against an old Georgia negro, charged with stealing a pig, the evidence was absolutely conclusive, and the judge, who knew the old darky well, said, reproachfully:

"Now, uncle, why did you steal that pig?"

"Bekase mah pooh family wuz starvin', yo' honnah," whimpered the old man.

"Family starving!" cried the judge. "But they told me you keep five dogs. How is that, Uncle?"

"Why, yo' honnah," said Uncle, reprovingly, "yo' wouldn't 'spect mah family to eat dem dogs!"



### Getting Ready for Him

The little girl entered the shop with the air of a real grown-up lady and stood by the counter with her wide blue eyes on a level with it.

"Well, Sadie," said the shop-keeper. "Sarah, if you please," she corrected.

"Well, Miss Sarah," he said; "what can I do for you?"

"I want to get a mitten, if you please, an' charge it to mother."

"You mean a pair of mittens, don't you?"

"No," she said, with an impatient toss of her head. "I mean jus' on'y one; one that's suitable to give to a young man that's goin' to propose an' be rejected."



**On Another Page.**—"How do you like my biscuit, hubby? I got the recipe out of a paper."

"Well, my dear, I found a button in one and a feather in another. Maybe you got the cooking recipe mixed with the fashion hints."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### A Problem Solved

Johnny—"Will your mother consent do you think?"

Flossie—"Yes, I can fix that. I'll get papa to oppose it."



### One Way of Doing Business

Billy Emerson, the minstrel, took a company of black-face artists to Australia in the old days and had hard luck. On the way back he landed at Shanghai and gave a show.

Emerson saw there was a good house. "Doing pretty well," he said to the box-office man.

"Fine," that official replied; "we've got in four hundred dollars in money and fourteen hundred dollars in chits."

"In what?" gasped Emerson.

"In chits."

"What are chits?"

"Why, promises to pay. Everybody uses chits here. Give a chit and settle at the end of the month."

"Do you mean to tell me that you have let fourteen hundred dollars' worth of seats go for them chits, as you call them?"

"Sure. Why not?"

"And those people just signed their names and didn't pay cash?"

"Certainly."

"What a business I could do in the States!" groaned Emerson.—Saturday Evening Post.



"Brown has written a play."

"Is it remarkable in any way?"

"I should say it is. The story of it is actually fit to talk about at home."—Detroit Free Press.



Leap before you look—then look foolish.

## Have You a Good Dog Which You Do Not Need?

**I**f so, why not sell him to somebody who does need one. There are hundreds of farmers in this country who would be glad to buy an intelligent well trained dog if it were offered for sale.

You can reach many of these dog buyers very effectively through a small advertisement in your own paper. THE GUIDE is read in over twenty thousand farmers' homes, and among this number there must be many who require good dogs.

Draft up a small card something like this:

**FOR SALE, WELL-TRAINED FIVE-YEAR-OLD** Collie, splendid watch dog, and fond of children. Reasonable price to someone who will take care of him. Address John P. Jones, Bergueau, Sask.

This advertisement contains 32 words and will cost 64c. per week, or \$3.20 for six weeks.

In computing the cost of your announcement, figure 2c. per word per week, or 10c. per word for six weeks.

Kindly note that figures, dollar marks, etc., are counted as full words.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

**ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG** Stock for Sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED** Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK** Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for Sale.

**HERFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES.** J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

### PURE BRED STOCK

**FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—** Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap. J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18-2

**JAS. CASWELL, SASKATOON.—SHORT-** horns. Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50. Rye Grass Seed, no noxious weeds. 36-6

**FOR SALE, REGISTERED SPANISH JACK,** 8 years old, stands 14½ hands high, a good foal getter.—Jas. D. Brooks, Plum Coulee, Man. 40-2

**ORDERS TAKEN FOR REG. BERKSHIRES,** March and May farrows, and May farrow in Yorkshires.—R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 40-6

## Buy Direct From the Manufacturer and Save Money

We desire to advise the public that we make up all of our Switches, Wigs, Toupees, Curls, etc., from hair imported direct by us from the largest European centers, and do not buy from wholesalers, we are therefore in a position to save you money on all kinds of Hair Goods. Our premises are equipped with the very newest devices, and are sanitary to the smallest detail.

We desire to call attention to our new system of Toupee making and fitting. We guarantee an absolute fit. We take the measurements of the head and mould the Toupee to a cast made from the measures. We therefore can make new orders at any time and send to any part of the world. Our facilities for hair-dressing, manicuring, chiropody, and hair and scalp treatments are of the best.

When in the city be sure and call on us. A fresh supply of hair just received.

**Saalfeld & McLean**  
344 Garry Street - WINNIPEG, Man.

## \$100 REWARD

For finding or information leading to the recovery of

**One Bay Horse and One Bay Mare**

Weight between 1000 and 1100 lbs., had halters and shoes on when they left and manes were cut off. Mare had white left hind foot, no other brand. **ONE BAY MARE COLT** coming 2 years old had halter on, is of draft stock. Also **ONE BROWN MARE COLT** coming 2 years old, had halter on when left, is of road stock. Left my place November 15th, 1909.

**ANDREW URQUHART,**

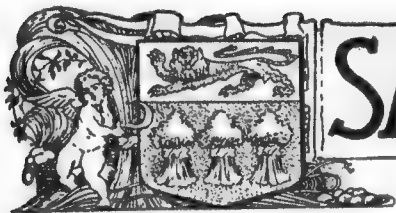
Sec. 25, T. 32, R. 2, W. of S. Dundurn, Sask.

At a restaurant where the cloakroom attendant is celebrated for his memory as to the ownership of hats and the like, the following incident occurred. "How do you know that is mine?" asked a well-known actor, as his silk hat was returned to him. "I don't know that it is yours, sir," replied the man. "Then why did you give it to me?" expostulated the bewildered actor. "Because you just gave it to me, sir!" replied the man, without moving a muscle of his face.

Some women are wise and others are clever. Occasionally a woman is both, but because that is the case it is hard to convict her of either.

**Financial**  
"Money is the root of all evil," and grafting doesn't improve the fruit.





# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## DRASTIC ACTION NEEDED

A SASKATCHEWAN farmer on a recent visit to Ontario, went into a mill in St. Thomas, and was being shown around. He was shown a sample of wheat which the miller said was Manitoba No. 1 Northern. The farmer asked for a small bag of it and sent it home to a neighbor so that he might see what No. 1 Northern was like when it reached Ontario. This man sent the sample down to Mr. Horn to be graded, and it was named by Mr. Horn as No. 3 Northern. Now, if the miller could afford to pay No. 1 Northern price for this No. 3 Northern wheat, what is the Saskatchewan farmer losing in the deal, and who is getting the rake-off?

If No. 3 Northern is worth as much as No. 1 Northern, what is wrong with the grading system? If true values are represented by the standard grades, what would this St. Thomas miller have been willing to pay for No. 1 wheat as the farmer sells it?

Is the above true? Well, of course, the man I heard tell this did not take his oath. Did the miller tell the truth? Well, I was not there, but this man is one whose word would be taken everywhere around where he lives.

Is it true? Well, if it is, what then? How shall the farmers prove its truth so that it will appeal to our legislatures and move them to apply a remedy?

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## SHEARING THE LAMBS

A great deal is being said these days of partyism, or our system of party government. Perhaps, sooner than many think, the people on the land generally will realize that Grit and Tory are only relative terms with little meaning except that they furnish a provision for the division of the spoils; that it really makes no difference whether a farmer is skinned by a Tory or a Grit government. The real conflict is not Grit vs. Tory, or Tory vs. Grit, but it is special privilege party vs. their victims. This finds a place in every question before our legislatures. Our special privilege party use the Grit and Tory dodge to carry out their self-interested designs.

The brand on a sheep signifies the drover to whom the sheep belongs or who it is that has a property interest in the sheep, but this does not change the fact that it is mutton, or its quality either. We can make up our minds that so long as we are content to be herded and branded in this manner, we shall continue to be meat for the special privilege party; and should we live to escape slaughter for a while, it is only that we may be regularly shorn. The question whether we are Tory or Grit meat is of little importance so long as we allow ourselves to be meat for, or be shorn by either. It makes little difference whether we be lead as lambs to the slaughter or are dumb before our shearers, or whether we wake up and continue bleating by the way. Unless we wake up and do something in self defence this process of slaughtering the lambs and shearing the older ones will certainly continue. The only measure of protection at present seems to be that secured by our organization as a Grain Growers' Association. It also offers the opportunities for providing a more effective plan of operation of defence and offence.

F. W. GREEN.

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## ADVOCATES UNIVERSAL SUPPORT

The following has been received from the Bluefields Grain Growers' Association: "Whereas grain growing is the greatest and most important industry we have in Saskatchewan,

"And whereas it is exported and controlled by corporations operating almost entirely outside of the province, and being a commodity which is extremely liable to be manipulated by speculators and others, to the detriment of both producer and consumer,

"And whereas the small independent shipper creates a condition whereby large dealers effectively carry on a system

of operations which is obviously injurious to the reputation of our whole exportable surplus which reacts on the credit of our province as a whole, as well as on the individual producer of wheat.

"And whereas any counteracting influence which tends to furnish relief or a cure for these conditions, is a general benefit in which all more or less share.

"Therefore, we believe that the elevator commission of enquiry should not hesitate to propound a remedy (and all the people should be willing to accept a remedy) which, although it might involve a universal obligation in its acquisition, would be a general benefaction to all.

"We further believe every producer of grain in our province has benefited more or less by the provisions of the Grain Act. Those who do not ship by the carload get a benefit from the car distribution clause, and those who do not use the loading platforms still get a benefit from the safety valve thus provided. Those producers who do not hold stock in, or ship their grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company nevertheless get a benefit from the efforts put forth by that company to secure better conditions. Those who do not take the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE still get a benefit from public opinion moulded by it; and it is to be hoped that the elevator

## MR. LUNN'S SURPRISE PARTY

The secretary at Semans, Sask., sends the following communication:

"Last evening we had a surprise visit from Mr. C. Lunn, organizing secretary of the G.G.A. for our district, and notwithstanding the short notice (one day) we had about 40 present, opening the proceedings with a little music. It was a pity we were unable to give longer notice to get a bigger crowd as one felt that every farmer should have been there and heard Mr. Lunn's remarks which were pointed, well founded and interesting.

VIVIAN T. N. PILLETT.

Semans, Sask.

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## THE DEARTH OF FEMALE HELP

Editor, GUIDE:—I have been asked to forward to you a copy of a notice which the St. Antoine association wish you to publish and draw the attention of all local associations to:

"By request of the St. Antoine branch of the Grain Growers' Association, we ask all secretaries of the association or any other persons who are willing to undertake the work, to address a petition from all points of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to the federal government, appealing to them to come to the

## RECOMMENDATION TO COMMISSION

The Baring Grain Growers' Association (numbering 20 members) held their monthly meeting on Saturday evening, and amongst other subjects discussed questions to be raised at the sittings of the elevator commission.

The following resolutions were passed: "That this meeting would advise or suggest a line of elevators at only such points as the people shall especially petition for."

Re management: "Resolved, that this meeting recommends the appointment of a board of trustees, one of whom should retire every two or three years, and they also suggest that such trustees be selected by the delegates of the local associations.

WM. NEY, Secretary-Treasurer.

commission will see to it that the plan of operation of the new elevator system contains some method of universal application whereby all those who receive a benefit will be unable to avoid contributing to its support, as we believe no remedy intended to be of universal application can hope to be thoroughly successful unless it contains some method of effectively commanding universal support."

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## FEES FOR APRIL

To our members:—Below is a list of the receipts at the central for the month of April, 1910. If you have sent forward fees not here recorded, kindly report the particulars to us.

F. W. GREEN.

Adanac, \$8.50; Allan, \$5.50; Ames, \$2.00; Arelee, \$3.50; Belle Plain, \$8.00; Bienfait, \$2.50; Bradwell, \$6.00; Brownlee, \$13.00; Carnduff, \$8.00; Cavalier, \$5.50; Crosswoods, \$17.00; Cupar, \$38.00; Dalesboro, \$6.00; Delisle, \$42.50; Dubuc, \$10.50; Fertile Valley, \$12.00; Flanderdale, \$1.50; Fort Pelly, \$8.50; Glasston, \$15.00; Glenwherry, \$1.50; Goshen, \$1.00; Hansom, \$9.00; Ituna, \$15.00; Kempton, \$15.50; Landis, \$4.00; Lannigan, \$23.50; Lumsden, \$31.00; Mildred, \$37.00; North Tisdale, \$15.00; Orcadia, \$10.50; Perdue, \$6.50; Plymouth, \$13.50; Prairie Homes, \$1.50; Rosetown, \$17.00; Rouleau, \$5.00; Sonningdale, \$5.00; Southminster, \$10.50; Swarthmore, \$20.00; Tynecastle, \$8.00; Victoria Plains, \$3.00; Wadena, \$13.50; Waldron, \$9.00; Waseca, \$14.50; Whiteberry, \$6.50; Wilkie, \$6.50. Total, \$516.50.

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## MANOR WORKING

The secretary at Manor has sent the following letter to the Saskatchewan secretary:

Received your convention reports. Am sending you cash for these and 10 new subscriptions to THE GUIDE. THE GUIDE kindly mailed me the list of subscribers at this point.

C. H. BURR,  
Sec.-Treas. Manor S. G. G. A.

aid of the western people by filling the long-felt want of "Female Help." The number of women and girls in the west is, and always has been far from sufficient, and by bringing in a large number of women and girls a great good would be done and a great question settled."

Petitions should be all addressed to Theo. Bertrand, St. Antoine, Sask., who will forward them all at one time to the federal government.

E. P. HODGINS,

The Redvers Observer.

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## IF THESE HAD ONLY ALL JOINED FOR LIFE THEY COULD NOT THUS HAVE DIED

The secretary at Maidstone sends the following communication:

"I have been receiving considerable printed matter and letters from you as I have been the secretary-treasurer of the Maidstone branch of the Grain Growers' Association. I regret to say our branch here is practically dead. I was elected secretary-treasurer against my wishes as I was not then, nor have been since, on the farm. I tried to get a speaker here in the spring, but the snow went too soon and the spring work made it impossible to hold the meeting.

"My object in writing to you is to let you know how we stand and not to expect we are doing our duty. The only way to do here is to start over again. This should be done next winter with a good live speaker and good results will follow. Quite a number here take THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and a lot of wheat was shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and if there are good crops this year more will be sent.

"I have just been to see R. W. Barclay, of this village. He is the agent for THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE and he says he is willing to be secretary-treasurer of the association here. I would suggest that in future you address all communications to him and I will be willing in my spare time to give him all the aid I can in helping on the Grain Growers,

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

### HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - Moose Jaw

### PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - Fillmore

### VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - Wapella

### SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - Moose Jaw

### DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

### DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunn- ing, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

and feel assured that everything will turn out all right.

A. C. ELLIOTT,  
Sec.-Treas., Maidstone G.G.A.

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## SHOULD INVESTIGATE CANADIAN AND U. S. PRICES

The secretary at Gainsboro sends the following communication:

"Our association meets on the 30th, when the members will consider all the matters of which you have written. If the elevator commission should enquire into the relative grades and prices of American and Canadian wheat we could procure some evidence.

"Practically all the American wheat sold in Antler, N.D., has graded No. 1 Hard, and the buyer informs me that it holds out at Duluth. This wheat is inferior to ours, which grades No. 2 Northern. At present Antler price is 95c., Gainsboro 90c. The buyer, who has had a good deal of experience in several states, says further that No. 2 Northern and No. 1 Northern in Wisconsin and Minnesota would be rejected in North Dakota under the same system of grading.

"Over there the trouble all seems to be with the terminals, and the American farmer is evidently as much abused as his Canadian brother. It looks as if the initial elevators were a very small matter in the problem. This may be foreign to the business of the commission, but I thought possibly it would be of some value.

W. D. MOORE, Sec.  
Gainsboro, Sask.

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## ANOTHER YOUNGSTER

The following letter was received last week: The farmers of Albany district met in the school house on March 7th, and decided to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The different offices were filled and date of meetings fixed.

I have been appointed secretary-treasurer, and have since collected dues from most of the members, and can at any time forward the membership fees to the Central Association if you will inform me how and where to send same.

ED. CHAMENY,  
Secretary Albany G. G. A.

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## NEED OF STIMULATION

Several letters have been received by General Secretary Green from local secretaries who state that they have no use for printed literature forwarded them which gives full details of the Prince Albert convention. Some of these letters say that the verbal reports of their delegates have sufficed. To these letters Mr. Green makes the following reply:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of recent date in reference to our literature packages. We note what you say re your delegate's report of the convention. We are quite sure there are many men in your vicinity who did not hear that delegate's report and also that this printed report contains a great deal of matter that your delegate could not possibly have told you of and if he did much appears in it that you could not possibly remember and this is very valuable to keep on file for reference. Every member should have one. Several local associations are having some little



difficulty in getting their accounts straight, being mixed in the practice of paying fees at convention time and not clearly understanding for which year they were credited. Any association can see exactly what fees they have paid, also what other associations have paid, by looking up each year's report. We are this year selling these reports at 5 cents each. Every member should have one and keep it. They are in neat form and handy. Look up these reports and see just what your association has been credited with. Look up the resolutions that were passed and see what the attitude of your association has been. Think out what are the conditions that cause a grain grower to be so dried up that he cannot afford to pay 5 cents for one of these reports and keep it on file, or an association so ashamed that its members are afraid to look at their standing. The small sum of 5 cents would not begin to pay for the work upon it. We believe that your association would be stimulated if it would take this little part in the great work and attempt to spread its influence by distributing this literature amongst your people. If your association is really in such financial condition that it cannot afford to spend \$1.25 in this effort, you may distribute them free. However, should you think that the report is not worth this last mentioned effort, you may return them to us at our expense.

By the way, do you know that your members lost 10 cents per bushel on each bushel of wheat they sold last year? It would pay your people to wake up and take some active part in attempting to stop these schemers from taking a toll of your wheat altogether out of proportion to the work they do for you. Individually you cannot do very much, but collectively you, with all the rest of the farmers in this association, can do a great deal.

We earnestly solicit your hearty co-operation in this work. We want your association to assist us, whether you want us to help you or not.

Yours truly,

F. W. GREEN.

#### HON. FRANK OLIVER MAKES REPLY

Resolutions regarding two items of importance to farmers, "the chilled meat industry," and "glanders," were passed some time back by the Grain Growers' Association and copies of the same were forwarded to the Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior. In reply a letter was received containing an amount of information not in the possession of the ordinary man. That portion of the letter, dealing with the chilled meat industry, will prove particularly interesting to farmers. Following is the letter:

Ottawa, April 15th, 1910.

Dear Sir:—With regard to the copies of resolutions passed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which was sent me recently, I beg to say that I have just been advised by the agriculture department concerning the matters which come within their jurisdiction, to the following effect:

So far as the first of these resolutions, namely that having reference to glanders, is concerned, I would say that as will be seen from the following figures, the losses arising from this disease are being steadily reduced in amount through the policy of the slaughter and compensation which has now been in force for something over five years:

	Horses Killed	Compensation
1904-05.....	2,113	\$147,851.45
1905-06 (5 mths.)	1,387	108,045.70
1906-07.....	1,881	142,057.97
1907-08.....	1,324	102,868.05
1908-09.....	981	73,386.91
1909-10 (11 mths.)	543	41,622.79

The adoption of this resolution by the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan is doubtless due to the fact that glanders was discovered in certain shipments of horses made last fall from the Maple Creek district. In some of these horses, which were sold to farmers in south-eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the disease developed after they were broken and put to work.

The whole matter has been thoroughly investigated and at the present time all horses shipped from points on the C.P.R. between Swift Current, Sask., and Winifred, Alta., are being submitted to the mallein test before being put on the cars.

You will readily understand that the application of such a policy as that outlined by the resolution, to all parts

of the Dominion, would be not only practically impossible, as the horse trade of the country would be paralyzed, but would be, in most cases, quite useless, in view of the fact that the disease is not known to exist to a serious extent, in many other districts from which shipments are made. Further, I do not think that it is seriously prevalent even in the district referred to, but in view of the facts above stated, the policy of testing was adopted as a precautionary measure.

With reference to the resolution on the chilled meat industry, I would say that while there is no doubt that if the production of live stock in the west were such that a regular and plentiful supply could be guaranteed, the establishment of a chilled meat industry on business lines would probably be of great value to the country, the conditions at present are scarcely to warrant the government in taking active steps on the subject.

Judging from the experience of other communities similarly situated it is likely that a period of from ten to twenty years will elapse before the Grain Growers of the new provinces will begin to fully realize the necessity of keeping stock. The growing of grain is a much easier proposition, and so long as the present prices for cereals are maintained the western farmer will be very slow to go in for other lines of husbandry. If the people refuse to furnish the raw material there is no use blinking the fact that it will be useless to establish a large plant, only to have it lie idle during at least a great part of each year. Our eastern packing houses are at present being conducted under great difficulty owing to the shortage of material and the same condition of affairs is likely to prevail very soon in the west unless the farmers, as a body, decide to raise more stock than they are now doing.

Under these circumstances, the department of agriculture does not feel justified in recommending that the government furnish the somewhat extensive guarantee involved in either of the schemes which were submitted to the minister of agriculture last year by the promoters who came here from Edmonton.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK OLIVER.

#### DUCK EXPLODED AND BLINDED MAN

The strangest accident in local history occurred at Des Moines, Iowa, on January 4, when Rhadamanthus, a duck, which had taken prizes at the recent Iowa poultry show, exploded into several hundred pieces, one of which struck Silas Perkins in the eye, destroying the sight. The cause of the explosion was the eating, by the duck, of yeast, which had tempted his duckship, who was taking a Sunday morning stroll. Upon returning from church Mr. Perkins discovered his prize duck in a somewhat lofty condition. Tell-tale marks about the pan of yeast gave him the clue. He was about to pick up the duck, when the duck exploded with a loud report, and Mr. Perkins ran into the house, holding both hands over one eye. A surgeon was called, who found that the eyeball had been penetrated by a fragment of flying duck and gave no hope of saving the optic. Mr. Perkins prized his duck, but values his eyesight more. He advises that if ducks and yeast are to be kept on the same premises, they should be separated as far as possible.

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The first newspaper ever published in America never got beyond its first issue. It was called Publick Occurrences and appeared in Boston, September 25, 1690. It contained a promise to publish in its next issue the names of all the liars in Boston, and the authorities, taking cognizance of the threat, wisely forbade the publication. The Boston News Letter was the first journal to be regularly published on this continent. It was started in 1704 and was followed by the American Weekly Mercury in Philadelphia in 1719. English journalism is only thirty-five years older than that American journal, The London Gazette, an official publication, having been founded in 1665.—San Francisco Argonaut.

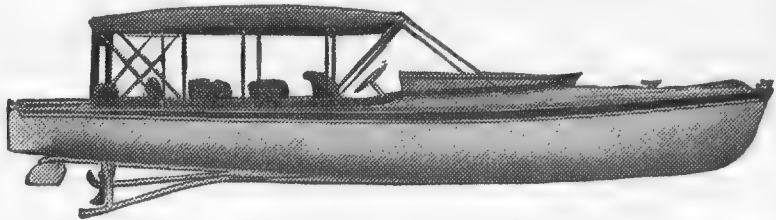
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Nobody believes in lying, but until something better is offered what is poor human nature to do when it is neither wise nor expedient to tell the truth?

## Mullins' Motor Boats

Pressed Steel

In all sizes with varying Horse-power



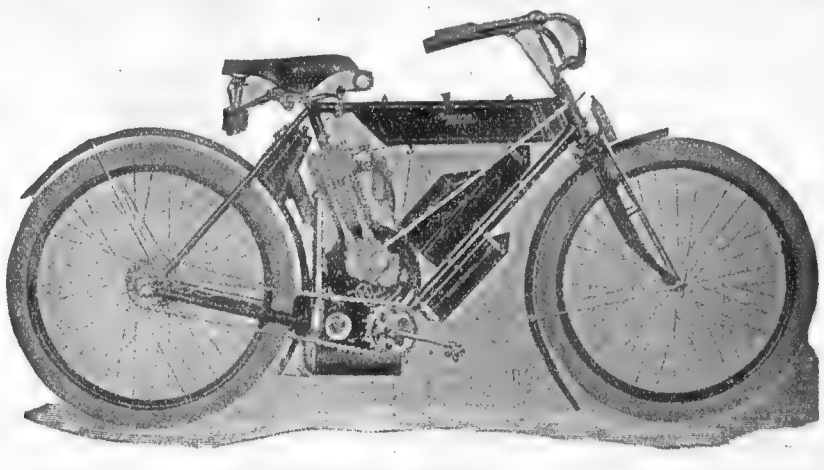
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## Book Review



THE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE, by Edwin A. Pratt, published in London, Eng. by John Murray, Albermarle St.

Members of the Grain Growers' Association in Western Canada who are laboring under the opinion that this young organization is exhibiting to the world something brand new and unique in the matter of unification of farmers' interests; that they are pioneers in a wilderness striving to hew out with painful strokes their emancipation from despotism and greed; and that they merit the applause of the world for the initiative shown

The market gardeners organized themselves into co-operative societies, and formed the unique plan of holding nightly auction sales of their produce. At the time the book was written there were 539 co-operative dairy societies, and almost as many co-operative butter making and export societies.

In Hungary co-operative credit banks and co-operative agricultural societies have been in operation for many years. In Austria there are 2,000 co-operative banks. In Sweden and Norway the farm-

my attention that the agriculturist abroad was not a mere unit as he is in this country, but a member of a highly and skilfully organized combination which could not only dispose of its production in big loads, but was also able to purchase its necessary supplies in such large amounts as to secure a substantial reduction alike in their cost and in railway rates for their transportation.

"The more I enquired the more I was met by this striking fact: That in every one of the countries now pouring their agricultural produce into Great Britain there has been an agricultural revival, which has led to the spreading throughout each of them of a more or less complete network of agricultural organization, manifesting itself in varying degrees in the spread of agricultural education, and in combinations among the agricultural community for an endless variety of purposes, including the virtual transformation of farming methods in accordance with the latest developments of agricultural science; organizations for obtaining agricultural necessities of reliable qualities at lesser cost; the purchase in common of costly machinery which would otherwise be beyond the means of a small cultivator; the formation of co-operative societies for purposes both of production and of sale; the setting up of agricultural credit banks as a means of keeping the farmer out of the hands of the usurer, and enabling him to carry on his operations more successfully; and the improvement of the individual lot of the agriculturist in many different ways. The special circumstance in which this network of organization has been developed differ in each particular country, and it is a fundamental principle of the movement, regarded as a whole, that not only has each of the countries concerned differed from every other in establishing agricultural organizations, suited to its national conditions, but the greatest degree of success has been obtained where the associations have been started on a very small scale in rural districts to meet local or even strictly parochial conditions, and while maintaining their individual entity have afterwards combined with other smaller bodies to form district, country, or even national federations for the attainment of common advantages.

The direct results of these new conditions have been to cheapen, and to increase production in the countries concerned; to facilitate and therefore to economize the dispatch of the greater quantities of produce available for export; and to so far improve the general position of the foreign producers, that while Great Britain—the land whose agriculturists have been the slowest of any in resorting to all this organized effort—is still in the throes of agricultural depression, other countries which have reorganized their methods are proclaiming that the trials they also have had to experience have now been more or less surmounted. Further than this not only are the said countries gaining or regaining agricultural prosperity, but it is to England—backward as she is in all the things which have brought them success—that

## Alfalfa Growers Should Know

1. **What to Sow.** Alfalfa seed of a hardy strain and free from noxious weeds. Turkestan alfalfa is the kind most commonly grown, but home grown seed if it can be procured is likely to be the best.

2. **Where to Sow.** Alfalfa thrives best on a well-drained, well-tilled, firm, fertile loamy soil. Potatoes or other hoed crops leave land in good condition for alfalfa. Likewise a summerfallow if there is not a danger of drifting, will give good results. Stubble land, plowed in the spring, well harrowed and packed, makes a good seed bed if cultivated until it is of the required firmness. Spring plowed land is not so liable as the summer fallow to drift.

3. **When to Sow.** Alfalfa should be sown when there is sufficient warmth and moisture to insure quick germination and rapid growth. This condition is usually found about the last half of May or early in June.

4. **How to Sow.** The best way to sow alfalfa is with a wheel-barrow broadcast seeder at the rate of from 12 to 20 pounds per acre. Harrow with light harrows so as to cover the seed to a depth of from 1 to 1½ or 2 inches. The seed should reach moisture but should not be placed too deep in the soil, hence the necessity for careful tillage. Alfalfa may be sown by hand or with an ordinary grain drill if the seed is mixed with chopped wheat or barley so that the quantity per acre may be carefully regulated. By using half the desired quantity of seed and sowing the plot a second time at right angles to the first sowing, better results may be obtained. Apply about 100 pounds per acre of soil from an established alfalfa field so as to introduce the bacteria which are essential to the healthy growth of alfalfa, and are not present naturally in all soils.

### Some Don'ts

Don't sow alfalfa in land that is liable to be flooded.

Don't attempt to grow alfalfa in loose soil.

Don't expect every kind of alfalfa seed to produce equally good results.

Don't cut a hay crop the first season.

Don't allow the weeds to seed in your alfalfa plot but run a mower over them whenever they attain a sufficient growth.

Don't clip the alfalfa too low as this is liable to injure the crown.

Don't mow the alfalfa after August, but leave a good growth of from 8 to 12 inches to collect the snow and protect the plants during the winter.

Don't turn your alfalfa patch into a hog pasture. Alfalfa should not be pastured before the second or third year.

\*\*\*

This is a sort of topsy-turvy world. No one seems satisfied. One man struggles to get justice and another is flying from it. One man is saving up to buy a house and another is trying hard to sell

### CANNON LIKES US

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, speaker of the American House of Representatives, recently says:

"People say I break the ten commandments—all of them. But I don't; at least, not often. I did break one of them up in Canada two or three years ago. As I rode from Winnipeg to the Rockies over your great west, and saw the finest wheatfields in the world, I thought of Virginia and a lot of our states, and I smashed the tenth commandment every hour of the journey. Yes, sir, I coveted my neighbor's land."

by united rebellion against the monopolistic interests, should read this book. It will be brought home to them with startling force that Canada is one of the last countries in the world to curb capitalistic greed by intelligent organization, instead of one of the first; it will bring them to a realization that they are but a small unit in the world's organized army of producers; it will give them the humble spirit that the small boy feels in the company of his seniors, and make them feel that the Western Canada movement is not a superficial, temporary effort, but something great and noble and lasting.

The book under review was published six years ago, consequently it is not exactly up-to-date, nevertheless it serves to show that the agricultural societies all over the world were working in advanced stages at a time when the Canadian movement was in its swaddling clothes. It deals with progress in twenty-one countries, and it will come as a surprise to many to know that the farmers are organized in countries which to them mean only a geographical expression—countries which are reputed to be several decades behind the van of modern civilization. The manner in which these producers have organized to obtain their rights should spur the members of Grain Growers' Associations on to greater efforts.

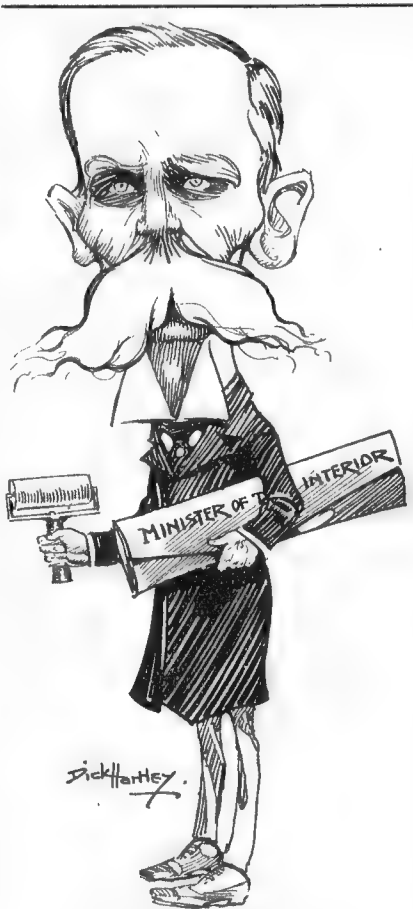
Up in Finland, part of which is well within the Arctic circle, a total of 125 co-operative societies had been organized at the time Mr. Pratt compiled his book. In addition to this the farmers have organized a wholesale society for the purchase of agricultural necessities, as well as a co-operative bank.

In Siberia, that land which spells dread to most people, the farmers are operating scores of co-operative dairies, and the government has given encouragement by granting loans, which are secured by chattel mortgages on stock.

There has been co-operation throughout Denmark for many years; in Germany they have co-operative credit banks, and co-operative societies everywhere; in France the membership of the Farmers' Syndicates exceeds 350,000 producers; in Belgium there were in 1904 a total of 780 purchase societies, organized by farmers for the purpose of purchasing agricultural necessities. In the same country there are 729 mutual insurance societies, which insure 198,000 cattle, and their are many organizations known as Peasants Guilds.

Italy has 657 people's banks, the membership of which is 381,000, and they are capitalized at twenty millions. In addition to these there are 1,050 village banks, together with scores of co-operative agricultural associations and dairies.

In Holland a royal commission was appointed a few years ago to investigate the fall in wheat prices, and the decline in agriculture. As a result the state agricultural college was supplemented by a series of local winter schools, the idea being to enable persons who intend to take up market gardening as a livelihood to obtain the necessary theoretical knowledge of the business at the least possible expense. The government showed the farmers how to help themselves and rendered all the state help necessary.



THE HON. FRANK

I'm Oliver, also I'm Frank;

I'm lean, and I'm long and I'm lank;

Once a printer at the case,

Now, I toil by the mace,

With wads of the "best" at the bank.

Here is a political tip:

For farmers I care not a rip:

All interests I stall

When capitalists call

As witness South African scrip

ers have what they call "Control Associations" for the purchase of agricultural necessities. They also have an elaborate system of co-operative dairies. In Serbia there are hundreds of Agricultural Credit Banks. And so all through the list of the older countries there is a record of progress that is surprising. The book tells of the organization of agriculture in Poland, Luxemburg, the Argentine Republic in South America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, England, Ireland, Wales and the United States.

The information compiled at great labor was secured when the author undertook to make an enquiry as to alleged grievances in regard to the operation of British railways, and also into the conditions existing in various continental countries. Writing as a Britisher he states: "But while I was pursuing my enquiries in these directions the cardinal fact that was always being brought to

During the month of April we received 1,584 new subscriptions to The Guide. This is a good record in such a busy season of the year. But we are still not quite satisfied. We want the good work pushed on till every intelligent farmer in Western Canada reads The Guide.

they would seem to be looking with one common accord as a purchaser from their own superabundance."

The writer then proceeds to trace through a volume of over 400 pages the progress of agriculture in the various countries mentioned. Telling of their uphill fight against tyranny and greed; of their ultimate success, and finally of how the various farmers' organizations are operated under the new conditions. It is a story of absorbing interest to the farmers of Western Canada who are at the present time in the thick of the fight, and in addition to the instruction the book contains it will give encouragement not only on account of the achievements it records, but from the feeling that is brought home, that the farmers of Western Canada are not alone in their endeavors to secure their rights.—E.H.S.

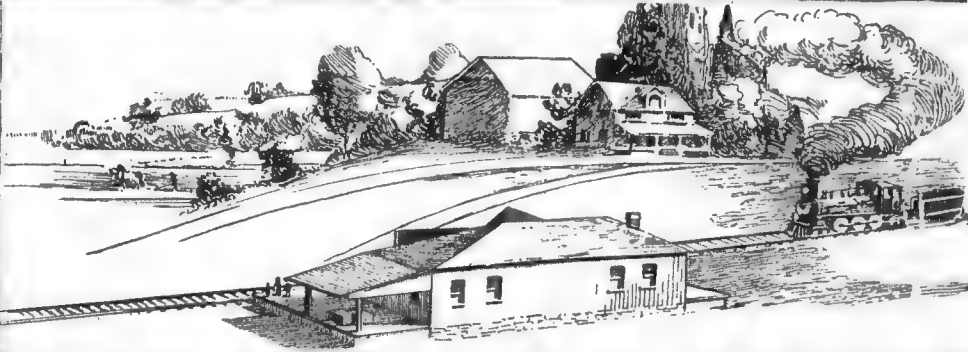
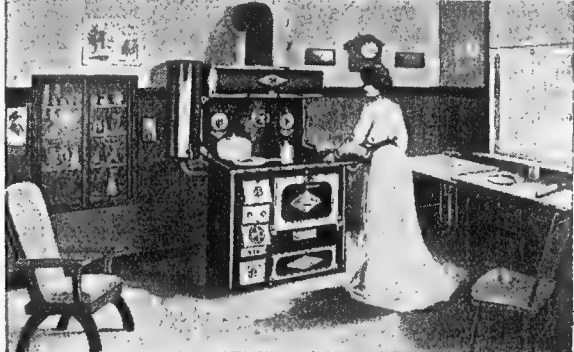
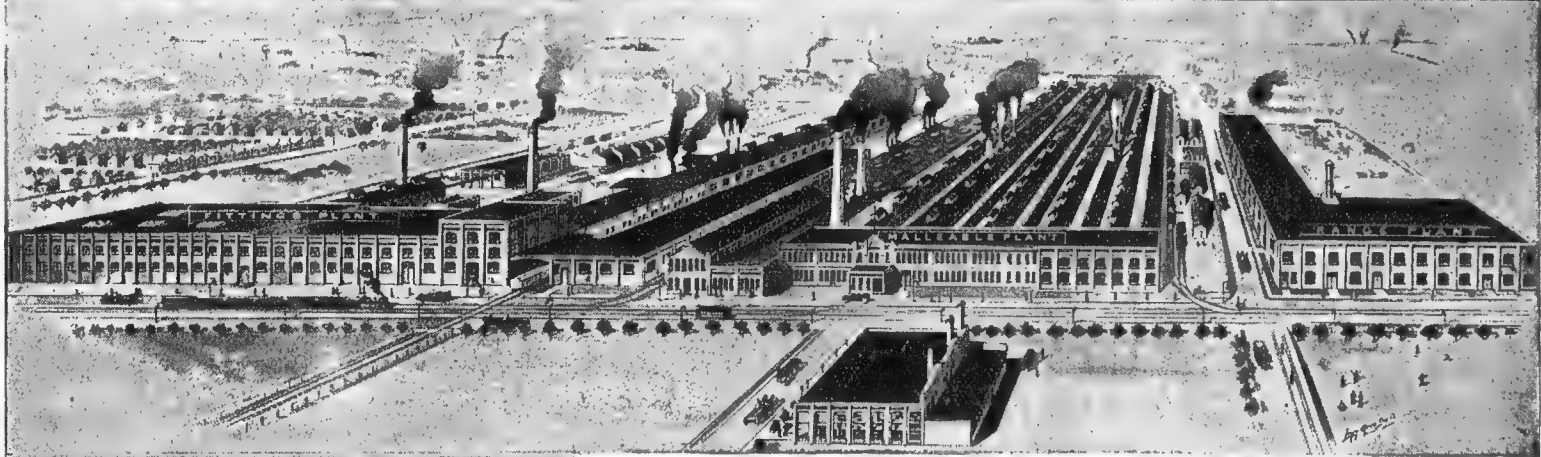
his dwelling for less than it cost to get rid of it. One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the theatre or show and sending her valuable presents in hopes that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbor is spending all the gold he has saved trying to get a divorce. One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbor doesn't keep one for fear of shooting himself or some member of the family.—Ex.

\*\*\*

Almost every woman is living in the hope that she will be discovered. To be sure, she is somewhat vague and shadowy as to by whom and as what, but still there is nothing uncertain about her conviction that she will be discovered some day.



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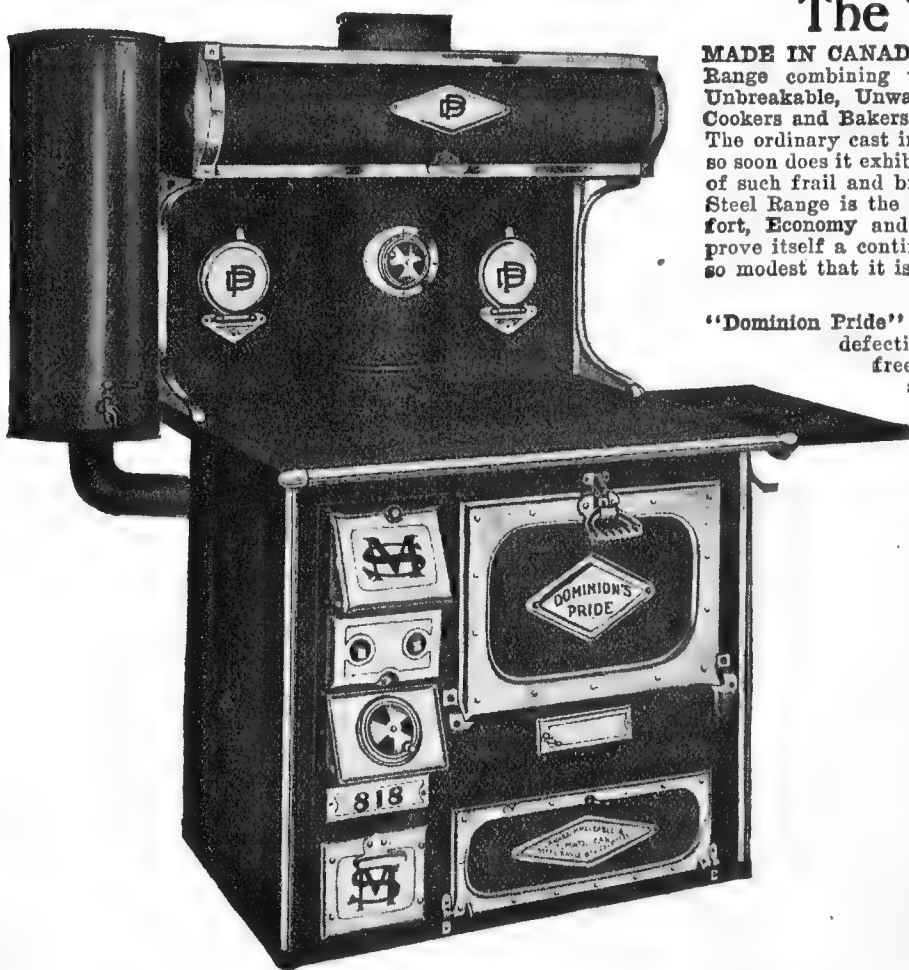
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[IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER]





**This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association  
by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.**

At the time when the work is in full swing there are many things which the farmer finds it necessary to purchase, and at such a time the plan of co-operation works at its best. The present is not a time to relax efforts, there are new developments occurring weekly, and the local associations should keep abreast of the times.

Cream separators and binder twine have been on the free list for years, so why not have all implements on the free list? Farmers sell their produce in the open markets of the world, so why should they not be allowed to buy implements in the open markets of the world? The duty on implements is now 17½ per cent., why not have the duty reduced to fifteen per cent. the first year, to 10 per cent. the second year, and no duty at all there after? Or better still, why not have implements put on the free list at once. It seems to any thinking person that if the Grain Growers would put forth their efforts in this direction, agitate, petition the Ottawa government that it would not be long before the tariff graft on implements would be a thing of the past. And if one big hole is once

No room for hate on the prairies  
Where the roads are free and wide—  
Where the fields are broad as empires—  
Where God's on every side!

No room for the crushing conflict  
Of your soulless, narrow street,  
Out on the rim of the open plain,  
Where men as brothers meet!

Here, there is endless justice,  
Wide flung as the arching sky;  
Law bears the seal of the Living God  
By which men live and die!

Stern, at times, and heartless  
The Law of the Prairie seems,  
But search it deep to the hidden core—  
Lo! the Light of Justice beams!

—Bert Huffman

knocked in our tariff wall it won't be long before the rest of the wall will come a tumbling down to common sense levels. The Grain Growers, with their association, could soon get up a petition of thousands of names, and then there would soon be something doing. But nothing will be secured without vigorous and persistent effort, and the time is now, now, now!

A few years ago an act was placed on the statute books of the province, making it compulsory for anyone travelling a stallion for hire to have the same enrolled. A large number of owners have been complying with the law, but many have endeavored to evade it, the minimum fine being \$20 and costs. As the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba is the father of the act, which has been of great protection to the breeders, enabling them to designate between grade and pure bred stallions, this association intend prosecuting as in the past, any owners who will persist in not having their stallions enrolled.

Those who took out enrollment papers in 1909 will have to re-enroll this year.

It has been demonstrated, after a thorough investigation, that the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William shipped out last year hundreds of thousands of bushels more high grade wheat than was taken in, and an equal amount less of low grades than was taken in. Thus has a clear case been made out that the producers are systematically swindled by under grading and the eastern Canada and British millers robbed by the mixing of grades in the terminal elevators. By doing away with these abuses through a system of public elevators, the producers, the millers and the consumers would be immensely benefited while there would still be room for as many honest dealers as the trade requires. The great iniquity of present conditions is the insatiable greed of an excessively large army of middlemen.—Neepawa Press.

Talk of a farmer representative for this constituency in the legislature is becoming clamorous, and the suggestion is made that a convention be held as soon as seeding is completed. What has prevented decisive action being taken before this date is the absence of organization or leader to call the farmers together. The Grain Growers' Associations have wisely resolved to keep clear of party politics, but the members are quite unanimous and enthusiastic for the choice of a representative who can be depended on to give first thought to the interests of the producers. All that is needed is a proper start to the movement, and as the suggestion of a convention has come from a dozen influential men residing in different parts of the constituency, the next thing to decide on is a date and place.—  
Neepawa Press.

The following letter appeared in the Miami, Man., Herald:

Editor:—In a late issue of The Grain Growers' Guide is an account of a resolution moved and passed by the Valley River G.G.A. to the effect that the provincial government be asked to amend the Municipal Assessment Act empowering municipal councils to collect twice as much taxes from vacant land held by absentees as from actual settlers to the end that the price of wild land may be made very low so that settlers may more easily get access to it for the founding of homes and the production of wealth.

This point has been well taken by the Valley River G.G.A., and let us hope that other associations will be prompt in passing a similar resolution and thus emphasizing this very point.

The object of the G.G. Association is to promote those measures and bring about those conditions that will secure crops to those whose labor produces them. Farmers have seen that their labor produces grain, but that the grain dealers have been the people who have become rich, although they have toiled not, neither have they spun. Now, is it not just possible that the system of "Land Speculation" has slain as many thousands of farmers as the "Elevator Interests," so called, have slain scores? Let us consider this point more closely.

Here, for example, is a block of land of 10,000 acres. The government alien-

We are still anxious to have our readers send us in good photographs of farm scenes. Something that will interest everybody. Do not send us any more threshing scenes as we have had a great many of them already. Send us pictures of good farm homes, or stock, or beautiful scenery, or groups of officers of farmers' associations. These are all interesting. Be sure to choose good, clear photographs and send them in flat. Do not roll them as it spoils them.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

**DIRECTORS:**  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrinhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

ates it or sells it to A at \$3.00 an acre; A sells to B at \$5.00 an acre; and B sells to settlers at from \$10.00 per acre and upwards. Of course, as fast as a settler gets on one quarter B raises the price of the adjoining quarter to the next corner in the district, and so on, so it is very hard to estimate just how much B takes out of the labor of settlers for the privilege of living on and laboring the earth. But his average will easily be \$10.00 per acre. So that, according to the "Land System," of today, the settlers on the 10,000 acres pay the government \$30,000, A \$20,000 and B \$50,000. This is how a government can "farm the farmers." To put it in plainer terms, the settlers go to work and raise crops, toiling early and late and enduring every kind of hardship and subject to all kinds of misfortunes. Out of the crop the government gets \$30,000; A gets \$20,000 although he may have never so much as seen the land; and B gets \$50,000—and the settlers have paid all out of their labor. So, is it not easily seen that, although the "Elevator Interests" may slay their thousands, yet the system of "Land Speculation" has slain its "tens of thousands"? Is it not easily seen why Moses demanded that the "Land should not be sold?"

Here is a man, who, a few years ago, bought a quarter section at \$6 an acre, and he says that by the time he got it paid he had actually paid out twice the six dollars per acre. So, is it not easily seen that if the "land was held for settlers only," and the element of speculation left out, then farmers would soon have money to let out at interest instead of being heavy borrowers, as now? Then they, too, could invest in stocks, debentures, government bonds, etc., and have a nice sum coming in every year by way of interest.

And who are so deserving of these nice things as the farmers, they who produce the nation's wealth, whose toil creates millionaires, and whose backs bear all the burdens of government?

But the government and politicians will not concede the point asked for by the Valley River G.G.A. without a long and persistent pressure being brought to bear on them. In the pending provincial elections it would be well to have candidates pledge themselves and "show their hands" on this very point. Votes and votes only can secure the point asked for.

In incorporated towns the law requires the assessor to separate the value of the improvements from the value of the lot on which those improvements are, and to enter the two values in two separate columns. The writer has repeatedly asked the powers that be to so amend the Municipal Assessment Act as to require this separate valuation in all registered town sites whether incorporated or not, but so far he has been put off with an "evasive answer." So it is easily seen that our public men will do absolutely nothing that will do people any good if they can possibly get out of it. The voters themselves must look into the laws and see how they are purposely made to "hurt" those who work in order that a cunning few may "reap where they have not sown and gather where they have not strawed."

Let the voters everywhere, wake up, find out what they need, and then back up the candidates who will try to promote the general welfare, not cater to "Speical Interest."

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SMITH.

Plumas, Man.





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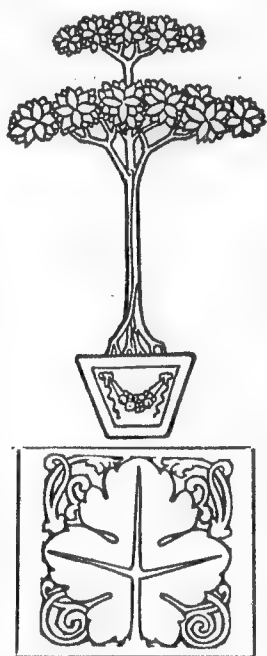
## What the Boy Scout Movement May Do for Britain

By the Rt. Hon. Earl of Meath

WHAT does not the British Empire owe to Lord Roberts and to the hero of the defence of Mafeking? For not only did they save the honor of the country in the hour of its direst need in South Africa, but instead of resting on their well-earned laurels as they might have done, they have both, in their respective spheres, labored unwearyingly night and day to arouse Britons to a knowledge of the dangers which threaten their beloved motherland; and have shown them how they may, if they choose, safeguard their position amongst the nations, and their hearths and homes from foreign aggression.

Lord Roberts's labors are well known. General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell's services in inaugurating and bringing to a successful issue the boy scout movement are nearly as well known, especially since the appearance in Hyde Park on "Empire Day" of the well-disciplined

threaten our country is the indiscipline which is so sadly apparent amongst the members of the rising generation of all classes and of both sexes. Witness the number of well-to-do men and women who never give a thought to national responsibilities, who never raise a finger in support of any useful public undertaking unless it be by attendance at some social function where they hope to advance some personal petty ambition; men and women who live exclusively for selfish pleasure, for sport, or for dress; witness the slackers of both sexes and of all classes who shirk duty of all kinds, who do as little work as they can, and enjoy the fruits gathered by the hands of others; witness the vast number of men and women of a lower class, determined to do no work, who, joining the ranks of the genuinely unemployed, make it more difficult for these latter to find honest work, and who live upon the state or private



### THAT BEAUTIFUL TARIFF

The Tariff, O, the Tariff!  
The glory of the great!  
Protector of the working-man!  
Defender of the state!  
The filler of the dinner pail!  
The cure for every ill!  
The ever blessed Tariff  
Abideth with us still.

Howl, now, ye horny handed ones,  
Who proved such trusty tools—  
Ye farmers and ye working men,  
And various other fools!  
O, hungry ones and naked,  
Enjoy it to your fill,  
The Tariff that ye trusted in  
Abideth with us still.

But what of those who gave no voice  
For this accursed thing;  
And yet must bear the toil and care  
That want and worry bring—  
The women and the children,  
That cold and hunger kill?  
God help them for the Tariff  
Abideth with us still.—G.F.S.

force of some fifteen hundred scouts besides several thousand other marshalled boys and girls, who saluted the flag and Lord Roberts on that memorable day, and made the hearts of no less than a quarter of a million of spectators to tingle with patriotic fervor.

But why should the sight of fifteen hundred lads, a fraction of the great force of two hundred and fifty thousand boy scouts throughout the Empire, cheer the hearts of unemotional Englishmen? These young lads can be of no real present military services to the Empire, and even when in a few years they have developed into full-sized men, their numbers, though large, can hardly be seriously considered of first-class practical value to the military defence of the Empire. And yet, as noble example is contagious in spite of such criticism, the thoughtful and patriotic Briton, at the sight of these lads marching past the great field-marshal at the salute, with straightened backs, and eyes bright with determination to do their duty, could not fail to feel strengthened and to take heart of grace that so many of the children of today who are to be the men of tomorrow, through the teaching of General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, having learnt aright the lesson that those who inherit the privileges of Empire, won by the blood and treasure of duty-loving, hardy, self-sacrificing ancestors, must themselves be duty-loving, hardy and self-sacrificing, and are bound in honor to hand on to their successors unimpaired the magnificent heritage to which, without exertion of their own they in the providence of God have been privileged to succeed.

A great national, educational lesson lies at the back of this scout movement. It is very generally acknowledged that one of the most serious dangers which

charity. These loafers and idle parasites dry up the founts of benevolence, are a curse to the genuine unemployed, and constitute a weakness and a source of serious danger to the nation.

There is little doubt that the great mass of these idlers owe their demoralization in large part to lack of training and of adequate control and discipline in youth.

Of late years the bonds of discipline have been disastrously weakened in the home and in the school, to the detriment of society and the state.

The causes of this relaxation of discipline are not far to seek. Some of them are due to a praiseworthy sentiment of humanity carried beyond the bounds of reason and of common sense.

Owing to the excessive severity of our forefathers in the treatment of children, a phase of thought has of late years set in which errs in the other extreme, and which neglects the future happiness of the child in a vain effort to afford it the fleeting pleasure of the moment.

Many parents have been carried away by the attractiveness of a doctrine which appeals strongly to the kindly instincts of men and women, but it is not only the parents who are to blame, some portion of the responsibility for this state of things must be borne by benevolent societies which, actuated by the best of motives, have by their unwise action occasionally made it difficult for parents to control their children; and even magistrates have not always been judicious in their discrimination between what is justifiable and what is unjustifiable in the treatment of the young.

Without consciously accepting the doctrines of the hysterical, sentimental school, there are many parents, otherwise excellent men and women, in whose homes, partly through idleness, partly through cowardice, and the desire to

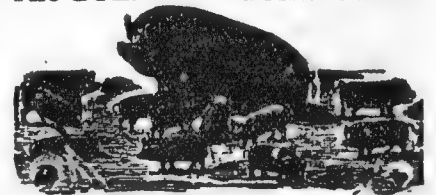
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lead an easy life, the practical evils resulting from neglect of control may be seen in children who are permitted to be a law unto themselves, who are never called upon to subdue self, and who are the cause of unhappiness to themselves, of constant worry to their parents, and of annoyance to their neighbors. Had assiduity in the performance of duty, and instantaneous, unquestioning and cheerful obedience been insisted on in early years, all this trouble would have been avoided.

In this connection, I would strongly recommend the perusal of some short leaflets, published under the expressive title of "Duty and Discipline," which can be purchased at one penny each. They are from the pens of writers eminent in very different walks of life, including the late leading German educationalist, Professor Paulson, Bishop Welldon, Prebendary Carlile of the Church Army, the headmaster of Eton, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, the editor of The Spectator, and several other well-known men and women.

Now, the above remarks are in no way irrelevant to the title which heads this paper.

Our young people need more discipline. The scout movement is popular, and brings with it just the discipline which our lads require, and which will make men of them. It arrives in the nick of time. It will save the weak lad from himself and from his parent's folly. It will turn him from an undisciplined slacker into a man capable of self-control, and fitted to face victoriously the temptations and the stern realities of life.

In short, it is calculated to make of a lad a nardy, virile, truth-speaking, duty-loving Briton, worthy to bear the heavy but honorable burdens attached to citizenship of the mightiest empire the world has ever known.

Hence, from my heart, I thank General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell for having devised means by which the British lad may, without soldiering, and without being exposed to any of the moral dangers of a soldier's life, obtain all the undoubted moral and physical benefits to be derived from discipline. May every success attend his efforts, and may he receive the support and encouragement of every man and woman who wishes well to the British Empire.

His Gracious Majesty the King, with his usual clearness of vision in recognizing worth in his subjects, has already set the example by recently conferring on the general his well-earned knighthood.

Dark, lowering thunderclouds have already arisen above the political horizon—clouds which threaten no good towards the subjects and dominions of King Edward the Seventh.

The British people are already being challenged by the virile races of the world to show cause why they should be permitted to retain that leading position amongst the nations which they inherited from their duty-loving, hardy ancestors.

The Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest applies to nations as well as to species and individual.

We must as a race prove our worthiness, or we may rest assured that, in accordance with the wise dispensation of providence, we shall be displaced, and rightly displaced from the seats of privilege and of power.

Weakness, moral as well as physical, however decked out with the trappings of strength, always has yielded, and, happily for the world, always will yield, to real power; and let us rest assured that the British race and the British Empire will prove no exception to this universal law of Nature.

A thorough national arousing, a determination on the part of the mass of British men and women—aye, and of British boys and girls—to put aside self and to seek the best interests of the community, can alone save us from the moral decay which has preceded the fall of all previous empires.

I recognize in the scout movement an effective means towards this end, but in so much as girls need as much as boys the stimulus of a wholesome discipline to strengthen moral fibre, I trust that it will not be long before we shall see a girl's scout movement developing on lines suitable to the female sex.

Let us train up our boys and girls to be God-loving and God-fearing, to be true to duty, law-abiding, hard-working, not afraid of pain and discomfort, obedient and respectful to lawful authority, loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing and the nation and empire need have no fear for the future. "There is no act," says Thomas Carlyle, "more moral between men than that of rule and obedience."

All honor, then, to the scout movement.—Windsor Magazine.

\*\*\*

#### THE REPORTER'S ENVOY

When earth's last paper is printed, and the forms and the metal are cold,  
When the newest scandal is ancient, and the latest extra is sold,  
We shall loaf—and, Lord, how we need it!—with nothing at all to do  
Till the boss of the perfect paper shall call us to work anew.  
And then we shall work as we'd like to, each on his own machine;  
And the truth shall be in our copy and nothing shall intervene.

We shall write real stories about them—beggar and millionaire—  
For an editor keen and fearless, a paper that's on the square.  
We shall work in a rush and a hurry, for that is the goodly game,  
But we shall not dig in the gutter for stories of filth and shame;  
And the copy-readers above us shall leave our "features" alone,  
And the stories that fill the columns we shall recognize as our own!

We shall have no fool assignments, no cruel missions of pain;  
To torture the broken-hearted or blacken the sinner's stain;  
We shall scoop and be scooped a-plenty, we shall love the flurry and noise,  
We shall fight with the business office and fuss with the copy-boys;  
But each of us shall be human, and each of us shall be free  
To write the thing as he sees it for the Paper That Ought To Be.  
—Enterprise.

\*\*\*

#### THE CAP FITTED

A paper in a good-sized town in Ontario recently published this item:  
"The business man of this town who is in the habit of hugging his typewriter had better quit or we will publish his name."

Next day thirty-seven business men called at the office, paid up their subscriptions, and left behind them thirty-seven columns of advertising and told the editor not to pay any attention to foolish stories.

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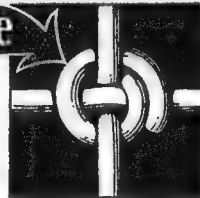
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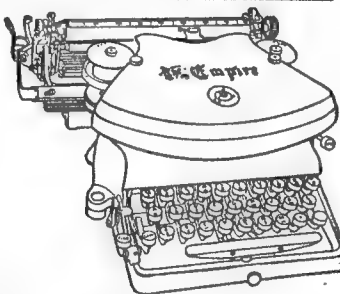
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## Dockage and Terminals

The following statement from the Dakota grain and warehouse commissioners is of interest in Canada:

"Believing that the grain growers of our state of North Dakota have no idea or conception of the amount they are losing each year on dockage, will say we find on close investigation that the loss each year amounts to the enormous sum of \$1,900,000, or \$6,500,000 for the past five years. These screenings are worth from \$12 to \$30 per ton at the terminal markets. They are worth every dollar as much where they are grown, for feed purposes. Do not forget that you pay the freight on these screenings and deliver them to the terminals—both mill and elevators—absolutely free of charge to them. To move these screenings to the terminals would require more than 3,000 cars of 30 ton capacity each year. The value of this product which you have actually given away would have built a court house and a college, at a cost of about \$70,000 each, within every county of your state in the last five years. We consider the question of dockage a very grave matter to our grain growers, and for this reason are writing upon this question at this time, hoping that this article will give you food for thought along lines that in the near future will greatly accrue to your benefit. Every elevator in the state should clean every bushel of grain shipped to terminal markets, thereby saving dockage, and also for the fact that dirty grain in a great many cases lowers the grade one and sometimes two grades. As an illustration of what can be done by the proper handling of a country elevator, will give you a few facts for your earnest consideration:

"We will take for consideration an elevator handling 100 cars of wheat and flax per season. The value of the screenings, where the grain is cleaned, and the profit to be gained by reason of being properly cleaned on better grades, would be about \$3,000. This would pay every item of expense in connection with

operating and maintaining the elevator. This article applies to the grain growers of our state and also to our sister states of South Dakota and Minnesota. Another proposition of vital and far reaching importance to grain growers, which we understand will be taken up at the Tri-State Grain Growers' meeting to be held at Fargo this month, we wish to say a word. We believe that every farmers' and independent elevator company of the grain growing states of North and South Dakota and Minnesota should have at least one or more of their representatives in attendance at that meeting to consider the subject of terminal elevators, which is to be considered at that time by the grain growers, and which we believe most essential to the right and proper handling of all of our grain.

J. T. CLIFFORD,

H. O. BROWN,

North Dakota Commissioners.

\*\*\*

A strange stroke of good luck befell an English novelist while in Paris, recently. While in a second-hand bookshop he picked up for a couple of francs, a copy of an old volume, published last century, in which were a number of engravings. He went off with his prize, and in the evening began reading it. He found two of the pages stuck together, and on opening them with his knife, found three bank notes of 1,000 francs (\$200) each, and the following message: "Friend, whoever thou art, thou who has read this book to the end, be legatee, without remorse, of this little fortune. It is all my pen has brought me in fifty years. May the Muses be more favorable to thee, for thou art surely a man of letters.—H. Z., 10th Jan., 1848, Paris."

\*\*\*

"Is that a Cochon China," she asked hurriedly.

"No, miss," the farmer answered, "that's a Leghorn."

"Why, of course! How stupid of me! I might have seen the horns on his legs," she cried.

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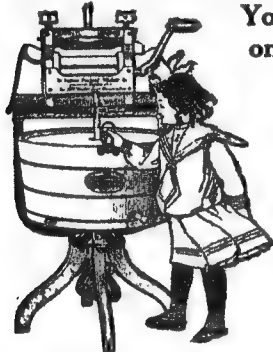
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on thirty days' trial, the same as I got mine. The company will let you pay for it on the same easy terms they offered me. The Washer will actually pay for itself in a very short time. Mine did! I wouldn't take \$100 cash for my 1900 Gravity Washer if I couldn't get another just like it. It does beautiful work—handles anything from heavy blankets to daintiest laces. Every housewife who is tired of being a drudge and a slave to the washtub should write to

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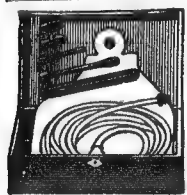
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### CHILDREN'S MOTTO:

We are a band of happy workers,  
Our hearts with love aglow;  
We're pledged to scatter Sunshine  
Wherever we may go.

Scatter sunshine, love and thoughtfulness on the dear folks at home, and then in the school-room on teacher and school-mate. There is always room for the kindly deed, but not for any unkindness.

on the alert; we have grown selfish and self-centered. How shall we light other fellow-travellers on life's rough journey if we do not carry about our own beautiful lanterns of helpful cheer?

We must not get selfish, and we must not allow our lamps to rust for want of use. We must continually use our light, our influence for good, our generosity, our consideration for others. We must not permit our light to get dim through lack of oil. We have only to draw on our better selves all the time, and then there will be no danger of our lanterns growing dim. We must be up and doing, we must be active. If we neglect to let our lamps shine, they may become extinguished.

Remember to be a light that will shine in the darkness—the darkness of other people's troubles. Always try to shed bright rays of gladness over some poor unhappy soul. Join our Sunshine Guild and plenty of opportunities will come to you.

SUNSHINE AT PIERSON.

Dear Marie:—I am a little girl wishing



Three Prairie Sunshiners

### KEEP YOUR LIGHT SHINING.

"Keep your lantern by you! If anything happened you might be at one end of the car and your lantern at the other." The man to whom these words were addressed got his lantern and hooked it over his arm, so as to be quite sure that he would have it when it was needed. "Keep your lantern by you, and keep it shining." These words have an inner meaning for us all, and we can everyone of us learn a lesson from them. Many of us are apt to forget the necessity of always keeping our lanterns by us; or, in other words, to keep a constant watch over ourselves to see that we are always striving to be our best, and to endeavor to help those who are less fortunate than ourselves.

It is in times of emergency, when something vital and unexpected happens, that we want our "lanterns" to shine specially bright. When a sudden grief overwhelms our friends, or misfortune overtakes those who are dear to us, then we must be ready with our "lanterns" of kindly sympathy, helpful words and practical demonstrations of affection. Some of us are apt to leave our lanterns behind us when we ought to have them with us. We get careless, and pass by many chances of doing good to others, because we have allowed our lanterns to get dim. Our sympathies are no longer

to become a member of your club. I live on a farm one mile from the town of Pierson and go to school there. I would like to help some of your poor little boys and girls. Wishing your club all success. From,

VINA DANDY (Age 10.)  
Pierson, Man.

Many little readers sent in good answers to the puzzles, but were not quite correct. Better luck next time.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

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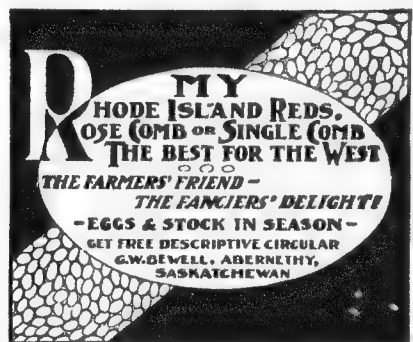
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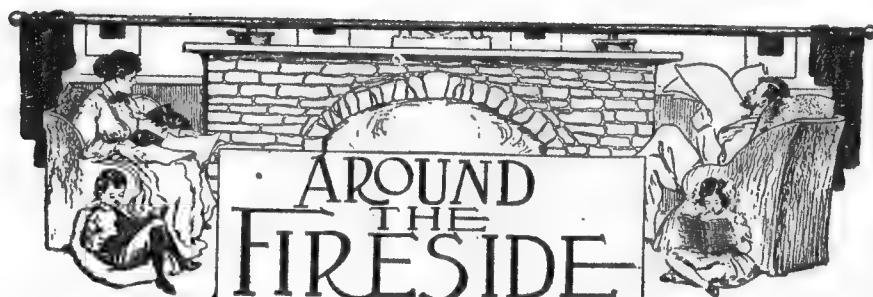
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Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler  
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## New Models

### The Training of a Boy

The boy should be held to the same state of virtue as the girl is held. To admit for a moment that the boy must have a season of sowing wild oats is to unfit any parent to bring up boys. There is no reason in the world why the life of a boy should not be just as free from taint or irregularity as that of the girl. Rude language or vulgar behavior of any sort is just as inexcusable in a boy as in the girl. He should not be allowed for one moment to think that things are decent for the boy to do that are indecent for the girl.

Of course, it is very easy to fall into the habit of establishing a double standard of morals for the boys and girls. We have become so accustomed in this generation to see boys do things every day, and hear boys say things which no self-respecting girl would do or say, that we have unconsciously become reconciled to the idea that purity in the case of a girl should be higher than in boys.

But there is no real foundation for such an idea. There is every reason why the boy should be as neat, as polite, as modest as the girl. Boys should never be allowed to think that they are excusable in doing things or saying things that would be unfit for their sisters to participate in. Boys reared with this idea in their minds are much more apt to make good men, successful business men, than the boys that are allowed to indulge in coarse conversation or questionable recreations.

The boy should be on good terms with his mother. He should be a chum with his mother, if possible. Her sensitiveness, and feelings concerning questions of morality should be imparted to him as much as possible. Then when the boy comes in contact with rude boys, who have not been so reared, he will be able to see for himself the folly and degradation of immorality.

We are aware that this is ideal, but this is the standard that should constantly be kept before the parent. Make the boys as clean, and modest, and respectable, and obedient as the girls are. There is no reason in the world why they should not be. There is every reason in the world why they should be.

But it is upon the father mainly that the rearing of the boy depends. If the father be a good man, a gentleman, a man who likes life and makes the best use of life, a man who has not forgotten how to be a boy, and how to play with boys, a man that likes fun, but takes a serious view of life in general, the boy will scarcely need any other instruction than association with his father. The boy naturally emulates the father. The masculine qualities of the boy begin to develop early, and even during infancy he sees the masculine portion of the family traits that attract him more than feminine traits.

There are some things the boy can tell his mother easier than he can tell his father. There are other things that the boy can tell his father better than he can tell his mother. Blessed is the boy who has both father and mother who are approachable, who are sympathetic with his phases of growth, who are ready to forgive, and patient to begin over again. If the boy has not found these things in his father and mother, it will be very doubtful indeed if the Sabbath-school or church, the day-school or teacher, will be able to supply his loss.—Ex.

♦ ♦ ♦

### THE BOY WHO THREW A STONE A True Story

Once upon a time, when the buds on the trees were beginning to open out into leaves, when the hawthorn hedges by the

side of the road were green, and the birds were twittering and singing among the branches, about a dozen boys and girls were walking along a country road to school. They were capering as boys and girls do in the mornings, when the sun is bright and young hearts are glad. Sometimes they would run races, sometimes they were playing "tag," a game familiar to every generation of children under one name or another, and consisting of one boy or girl who is "hit," and whose duty it is to chase all the others until he has succeeded in touching one of them with his hand, when that one becomes the chaser. By the by, when they were about half a mile from the school, the hedges were left behind, and a "dry stane dyke" took their place. I wonder how many of the boys and girls of today, who will read this, know what a "dry stane dyke" is? Being a country road, there were plenty of loose stones lying about, and the boys began trying who could hit some far-away object first. It usually ended by none of them being able to hit it. Just a little further along the road, one of the boys saw a

the sobs, poured out his sorrowful tale. The master listened gravely the while the story was being whispered from desk to desk, and the children wondered what fearful punishment was to follow the telling of the story. But the master was a wise man. He saw that the little fellow before him was suffering the tortures of remorse, and, with a few kindly words of advice about the dangers of throwing stones even for fun, he sent him to his seat. That was thirty years ago. The boys and girls who saw that little bird killed on that April morning so long ago, are scattered all over the world; some of them are gone to a land where there is no more stone-throwing, but the boy who threw the stone had learned his lesson. Never in all these thirty years has he again thrown a stone at a bird, and as he sits writing this little true story, the tears well again into his eyes at the thought of the innocent life sacrificed to his carelessness. Boys, don't throw stones.

W.S.

♦ ♦ ♦

### "THE WAIT-A-MINUTE BUSINESS"

"Marguerite, will you be kind enough to bring papa's slippers downstairs?"

"Wait a minute, papa; I'm just putting my dolly to sleep."

"Marguerite, will you put your playthings in their place; they are in my way," as kindly asked mamma from the dining-room a few minutes later.

"Wait a minute, mamma, I must run upstairs for papa's slippers."

"Marguerite, will you help hunt my ball among these weeds?" called brother Thomas from the back yard.

"Wait a minute, Thomas, I must put



Picnic Party on Broken Pipe Lake, Manitoba

little bird sitting on the top of the wall, and immediately proposed that from where they were, some forty yards distant they should try who could throw a stone nearest the bird. It was so far away that no one among them ever expected to be able to hit it. Two or three of them had a try, but not one of them managed to put his stone near enough the bird to make it fly away. "Come on, Willie, you have a try," said they to a little chap who was standing looking on, and who, because he happened to be left-handed and there was a current belief that left-handed folks could throw straight, had rather a reputation for accuracy in throwing. Willie picked up a good sized stone and threw it carelessly at the bird, scarcely looking where he was throwing; but, alas! not carelessly enough. The stone struck the poor little bird right on the back; it fell off the wall, and by the time the school children had run to the spot, it was dead. Willie stood and looked at it for a moment; then, with the tears running down his cheeks, he stooped and picked it up. The boys and girls crowded round. What was to be done? Willie had killed the bird. At last, someone suggested that Willie take it to the schoolmaster and tell him all about it. This was agreed to, and the procession mournfully took its way up the hill to the school, Willie carrying the poor little crushed yellow-hammer. On reaching the school, with slow faltering steps, downcast head and streaming eyes, Willie found his way to the master's desk, and there, between

my playthings out of the way; mamma said so."

"Supper, children!" called papa.

"Wait a minute," called Marguerite, "until we find the ball."

Marguerite was the sweetest, daintiest little lady imaginable. An erect, well-poised, supple, active little body surmounted by a haughty little head, with a dimpled kindly face framed in a mass of golden fluffy curls were her physical charms.

Her mental charms, too, were equal to those of her little body. Her cards came home from school each month with good marks, and were signed by both devoted parents with as much pride as they took in keeping the little body in good health.

During the last two months a little fault had begun to grow upon the happy little lady which threatened to interfere with the good marks on the cards, as well as the happiness of the family and of Marguerite herself, if not interfered with. A triumvirate was formed that evening in the home, composed of father, mother and Thomas. Their object was to make the beloved little daughter and sister see the evil of this constant putting off of disagreeable tasks.

"Mamma, I tore a snag in my dress while on my way from school; will you please darn it, at once, so that I can go to follow the organ-grinder with the girls?"

"Wait a minute, dear," calmly responded mamma, as she quietly stitched away at her mending.

"But, mamma, I can't wait; if I do, the organ-grinder and the monkey will be gone."

When the mending was finished, mamma folded it quietly and carefully, and then as deliberately and carefully mended the "barn door" in the red cashmere dress of the impatient Marguerite.

In a few minutes the little maid returned with tears of disappointment streaming from her eyes. "I was too late; the little monkey with the crimson cap, the organ-grinder and the children had gone when I got out, and all because I had to wait until my dress was mended."

"I fell over some playthings last evening, too, my dear, because someone was not ready to put them away when I requested it."

"Thomas! Thomas!" called Marguerite half an hour later from the wood-pile, "come and help lift this board over the fence, so we can make a see-saw."

"Just wait a minute, sister, I'm mending my football," called Thomas, as he quietly pasted the patches on the weak places in his football. Ten minutes later, Thomas gallantly obeying the summons from the wood-pile, dragged the heavy board over the fence, and was as gallantly teetering on the short end of the see-saw when mother called, "Supper, children." Thomas promptly alighting, obeyed the summons from within, but Marguerite followed afar, reluctant to go at the first call.

"There, Thomas Holt, you spoiled the whole thing just because you fixed that old football before you made the see-saw."

"And I," replied Thomas, "had to leave my best baseball out in the rain last night because you were not ready to help hunt it when I asked you."

"Papa, will you hear me read my lesson, for tomorrow, now?" asked Marguerite after supper.

"Wait a minute, daughter, until I finish my paper." When at last the paper was finished, the little head rested quietly on the snowy pillow of her cot, and the little mind was free from the cares of the day.

Next evening, Marguerite came home in a flood of tears. "I was kept in, and all because papa would not hear me read when I asked him."

"And papa was compelled to walk upstairs last evening for his slippers after his long walk home, because his little daughter was not ready to go for them when he asked her," replied mamma.

Marguerite threw herself for a minute on the couch, and then, brushing away the tears, walked sturdily to the sitting-room, to her mother.

"Say, mamma, let's give up this 'wait-a-minute business.' I don't like it; do you?"

"No, indeed, I do not, dear; and I am glad to give it up; when shall we begin?"

"Now," said Marguerite.

Papa and Thomas also were willing to abandon the "wait-a-minute business," and from that day to this, "wait-a-minute" has never been said by the members of the Holt household; and were the humblest stranger to request a glass of water at the wayside home, the little golden-haired daughter would be the first and most gracious in serving it.—Selected.

♦ ♦ ♦

### THE TRULY GREAT

There are hearts that never falter  
In the battle for the right;  
There are ranks that never alter,  
Watching through the darkest night.  
And the agony of sharing  
In the fiercest of the strife  
Only gives a noble daring,  
Only makes a grander life.

There are those whose loving mission  
Is to bind the bleeding heart,  
And to teach us calm submission  
'Neath the pain of sorrow's smart;  
They are angels to us bearing  
Love's rich ministry of peace,  
When the night of death is nearing  
And life's bitter trials cease.

There are those who beat down slander,  
Envy, hatred, and all wrong,  
Who would rather die than pander  
To the passions of the strong;  
And no earthly prayer can crush them,  
They are conquerors of fate;  
Neither fear nor favor hush them—  
These alone are truly great.

♦ ♦ ♦

It's a poor love letter that can't create  
a sensation when read in court.





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### THE LEAVEN OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE 'ROUND THE WORLD

In my last copy of that lively little Stuttgart paper *Der Wahre Jacob* appears a full-page group of thirteen Finnish women, strong, fine faces, all. The names are strange to American eyes: Hilja, Miina, Piina, Anni, Mimmi, and the like, but stranger still is the announcement that these thirteen women—and ten more besides—are regularly elected and active members of the Finnish Diet. Under the very heel of Czardom there they are, these women, doing no end of good work as regards the drink question, the "social evil," the old-age pension, and many another crying problem of modern civilization. Of the twenty-three women members in Finland, thirteen are Socialists, which is not at all surprising, as the Socialist party all over the world is actively supporting women suffrage—is, in fact, the only political party that recognizes women as human beings.

We in America, would think, I fancy, that the social revolution has already nipped us by the heels if we had three-and-twenty women representatives and senators! Yet, after all, that which is happening in Finland is merely symptomatic of the forward wave of women suffrage all over the world—a wave of which the United States is for some reason or other, getting, as yet, little save froth and foam.

The average American seems to have hardly more idea about the magnitude of this wave elsewhere than he has about the mountains on the moon, perhaps not so much. For any good telescope will show those mountains plainly, whereas the capitalist press as a rule very carefully suppresses or distorts and ridicules the news in re woman suffrage abroad. The limit of knowledge of the average man barely exceeds this: that here at home we have four States where universal suffrage prevails, that there are vigorous demonstrations now taking place in England, and that "women vote in New Zealand." Beyond this his information is not likely to go, although his facile criticism and ridicule might indicate a broader scope.

As a matter of plain fact, that is not half the story. So rapid is the advance of the suffrage wave elsewhere than in free America, that almost before one can record it in cold type some other new development turns up. Let us just take a brief bird's-eye survey of the situation as nearly up-to-date as we can bring it. New Zealand, of course, we all know about, where women meet men on terms of entire political equality at the polls, and where their influence has been so salutary.

Australia has not lagged far behind. As far back as 1902 the so-called "Federated States" granted full national suffrage to women. Last November even the somewhat backward state of Victoria ceded. All the women of Federal Australia therefore now enjoy full municipal, state, and national suffrage. The fight in "Newset England," at least, is already won. And the tremendous political activity of the women there goes far, it seems to me, towards discrediting those oracles which proclaim with infinite wisdom that "women wouldn't vote if they could."

So, too, the activity in Finland, where the suffrage was gained only three short years ago, yet where the powers of evil are already trembling in their boots.

Conservative England some years ago here and there granted the municipal suffrage to a varying extent, and no observer today doubts very seriously that the parliamentary suffrage is always at hand. The projected "betrothal boycott" and "marriage strike" ought certainly to have some weight with perfidious Albion, if nothing else will!

Denmark succumbed last year to the demand for municipal suffrage. At the Copenhagen elections in March, the women took an active part in the fight, at least a third of the votes being cast by them. According to official statistics the elections returned 9,082 male councillors and 127 women ones. The battle is still on there in true Valkyrie style.

Sweden has already capitulated. The Riksdag has recently passed a bill which enables all the inhabitants of the country, over twenty-four years of age to vote. So the unlimited woman suffrage is there already an established fact.

In Germany womankind seems to be under a ban; so far as Old-party politics are concerned; but nevertheless they are in great numbers adherents of the Social-Democracy there. Once this militant party attains the power which even now it is reaching out for, to the consternation of Conservatism, its women can at once transfer their activities from revolutionary party politics to national affairs.

In Russia, Cuba, Spain, Japan, even Turkey, the agitation is going vigorously on. Iceland has it, too, and in no passive form at that. The suffrage movement is always gaining ground, never permanently losing. Its outcome is, to my mind at least, positively certain. As women are forced out into commercial and industrial pursuits, and are obliged by the

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growing power of industrialism to abandon the home, "that sphere of woman," no other possible outcome can result than just this fight—and the winning of the fight. Behind it are powerful economic reasons; and economic determinism, thou reasons; and economic determinism, though it grind as slowly as the mills of the gods, always grinds exceeding small.

One of the most significant tributes to its growing power is the recent Papal thundering against it. The Papacy is not prone to waste energy on phantoms. Here, as in many another case, this opposition has served merely to stimulate and facilitate growth.

Woman suffrage is a healthy and vigorous off-shoot of the New Spirit all over the world. Its total strength is by no means gauged simply by what it has already accomplished. Its leaven is at work in many secret places, this day and hour; and its successes, here or there, are merely up-bubbings of the ferment.

I venture to say that if we keep our eyes on this ferment for fundamental justice we shall, before very long, witness still greater and more radical developments which will surprise at least such of us as still consider woman, intellectually and politically, as the weaker vessel.

Place aux Dames!  
George Allan England.

### OFFENSIVE MANNERS

By Lady Helen Carnegie and Mrs. Arthur Jacob

How nicely little Cecil sits  
And eats his Cake in careful Bits—

A Warning, John, to you,  
Whose Mouth is filled with Beef and Egg,  
The Remnants of a Turkey's Leg,  
And half a Dumpling, too.

It really makes me feel quite hurt  
To see the Way that you insert  
Your Fingers in the Dish;

Such Mouthfuls, too, have ceased to be  
Since Prophet Jonah marv'ulously  
Was swallowed by the Fish.

Pray from the Joint remove your Fist,  
And do not stubbornly persist  
Good manners to offend.  
Some Day you'll choke upon a slice,  
Or suffocate from too much Rice,  
And that will be your End.

### EQUANIMITY

The rapid development of nervous diseases is contemporary with widespread abandoning of private and family devotions. The habit of spending a little time morning and evening alone with God goes far to secure that state of mind and that kind of religious faith

which gives the soul self-control, steadiness and calm.—Rev. Henry A. Stinson, D.D.

### THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE FLY By Adalena F. Dyer

"Don't come into my parlor," said the Housewife to the Fly;  
"There's a screen at every window, and your entrance I defy.  
There are microbes in your footsteps and a crust upon your head,  
Which, if not microscopic, would fill our hearts with dread.

"You carry germs of typhoid and spread consumption's bane,  
And our sanitary teachers paint your crimes in language plain.  
Don't come into my parlor; and for safety I would pray  
If you walked into my dining room upon some sunny day.

"There are seeds of vile distempers hidden in your tiny wings,  
And your many feet have travelled over nameless filthy things.  
You're a menace to our safety, you are powerful though small,  
And the mischief you accomplish would the bravest heart appal.

"If you enter, I have poison all prepared for you to eat,  
And paper spread to tangle your germ-laden wings and feet.  
I will poison, trap or smash you if you do not leave my door;  
For our modern sanitation will endure your calls no more."

### NOTICE

By request, in the next issue of THE GUIDE there will be a luncheon menu card with full directions for arranging the table and making the various dishes.—Isobel.

How much louder it sounds when someone else slams the door!

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## Canada's Pork Industry

Continued from Page 10

or machine pumps. It is then salted, piled up, turned and rubbed from day to day for about 11 or 12 days, when it is ready to bale and ship.

"By the Auto cure system the sides which are loaded on trucks are run into strong iron tanks. These are hermetically sealed, the air pump applied and as far as possible a vacuum created inside. The tank is then filled with the curing solution under strong pressure which forces itself into the flesh filling veins, pores, etc., completely. The sides are left in this condition for 8 or 9 hours when the brine is run off and the air slowly admitted after the pressure has been reduced. Half an hour later the cylinder is opened the meat wheeled out, stacked up to drip for a day when it is baled ready for shipping. While this system saves time and labor, it is not growing in favor for the reason that the British merchant finds the bacon thus cured shrinks more than that cured in the usual way.

### The Health of Danish Swine

"The Danish government has applied vigorous measures for the protection of the health of live stock. The prevalence of tuberculosis discovered to exist amongst herds of cattle and swine many years ago led the practical Dane to grapple with the question. Through the work accomplished the name of Professor Bernard Bang has become a household word the world over, in connection with the subject of tuberculosis. The "Bang" system of ridding herds of this disease is recognized as highly practical. It has done much to improve the dairy industry of Denmark and is being applied with gratifying results by certain breeders in most progressive live stock countries.

"Swine raising in Denmark is carried on as an industry secondary to that of buttermaking. The butter is made in creameries and the milk returned to the farms for feeding to pigs. It being recognized that tuberculosis is transferred from cows to pigs, through the feeding of milk, a law was enacted requiring the heating of milk before it leaves the creamery.

"Co-operation had already proved its value in the dairy industry. It could do so in swine industry. The Danish farmer, industrious, persistent and well educated, undertook the task of preparing his pigs for the highest priced trade. The government recognized the possibilities of the swine industry and was ready to lend a hand to the work. Breeding centres were assisted for the developing of improved seed stock; co-operative pig breeding societies were organized for the dissemination of good blood at little cost, experiment feeding stations were set in operation to solve the question of economical feeding. Through these several agencies the pigs on Danish farms have been brought up to a high standard. In the early period of the bacon industry co-operation was applied to curing and marketing until the entire agricultural fabric has assumed great strength. Commencing with the breeding stock it extends through the rearing of the pigs, the curing of the bacon and the securing of full market values in Great Britain. The work all through is conducted with energy and intelligence. Harmony apparently prevails all along the way with the result that the whole work is constructive. Things that are useless are lopped off, those of doubtful value eliminated or improved, while all that is good is cultivated and encouraged. The Danish official is apparently never satisfied with present conditions. To press forward has been his motto from the first and his ambition has not been dulled.

"Constantly growing revenue from the hog has been a strong incentive to the man on the farm. In planning his rotation the Danish farmer remembers the pigs and grows what will best suit that branch of his operations. He has skim milk and has studied its value in pork production. He has learned the correct quantity to feed for best results for pigs of different ages. He combines his foods and prepares them to reap the last cent of profit. Through the co-operative curing organization he pays an expert to look after the conversion of his pigs into bacon and of bacon into money. He

pays for having these things done, he does not worry about them, but devotes his energies to cheap production of the class of pig that brings him the most money. The bacon industry of Denmark might be compared to a well conducted departmental store having a competent manager in charge of each department. The success of each branch is the success of the store which in the case in question is the Danish swine rearing industry.

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## Dying made Difficult

By HERBERT FLOWERDEW

My friend Tubb is one of those old-fashioned people who make a vain stand against every modern innovation. I believe that he still looks with suspicion on the electric telegraph; he asserts dogmatically that there is not the least call for the telephone; motor traffic stinks in his nostrils, and electric lighting seems to him frivolous and unnecessary. As for the aeroplane, he can't understand why anyone should want it when we have been given the solid earth to walk and drive on.

He has suffered, of course, as all men do who oppose themselves to the march of progress, but he retired from business just in time to avoid being ruined by the competition of rivals with up-to-date methods. He invested his money, however, in old established undertakings, which made his income a constantly diminishing one. And he gave up his house and retired to apartments in protest against the "new-fangled" law which would have compelled him to insure his servants—a thing his forefathers had never done.

"What with new laws, new inventions, and new habits, the world has become not worth living in," he declared to me solemnly.

I tried to be sympathetic.

"Well! you can die," I said; and Tubb brought his fist down with a resounding bang on the table.

"No, you can't," he said; "with all these new fangled inventions everywhere, you don't know where you are. They won't let you live and they won't let you die."

I looked at him in mild inquiry. I have always shared a pretty general idea that dying is easy, and that the difficulty is to avoid it.

"You think that I only talk," said Tubb, warmly, "but the world seems to me less worth living in every year, and more than once I have thought of getting out of it. Last year I had a fit of the blues, and actually decided that I would not live any longer. My railway dividends have dropped through the competition of the trams and motors, my newspaper dividends have dropped through the competition of the halfpenny press. When I found that my gas shares were coming down through the competition of the electric lighting companies, I made up my mind to quit."

"By some good old fashioned method of suicide?" I suggested.

"Well! My grandfather lost his life," said Tubb, "by blowing the gas out in his bedroom when he retired for the night at a hotel. Gas was just introduced then and he had never seen that sort of illumination before. So I thought I would die the same way. When I went to bed I closed the register of the chimney, carefully filled up the key-hole in the door and stuffed paper into every chink and cranny of door and window. Then I turned the gas full on—unlighted, and got into bed."

"And then you changed your mind?" I suggested, and Tubb shook his head.

"I never change my mind," he said proudly, and so far as my observation goes, I believe he spoke the truth.

"But you are still alive," I said.

"Yes, I am still alive," he exclaimed indignantly. "Although I did not know it, my landlady had one of those new fangled shilling-in-the-slot meters, and for once she had forgotten to put in the shilling."

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We are pleased to inform our fellow bachelors of this burg that there will be very little change in spring fashions. Socks will be worn with a hole in the heel as of yore. Collars may be worn for two weeks, more or less. A nail to hold your nether garments in place will still be considered the go. Pockets in married men's garments will be as usual, no change in 'em.—Exchange.

## THE HOUSE OF STEELE, BRIGGS

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# King Edward VII. is Dead



THE LATE KING, EDWARD VII.

Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, died at 11.45 o'clock Friday night last. His illness became serious only three days before the end. The King returned to England from a vacation on the continent ten days previous.

The King breathed his last in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and the Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise and the Duchess of Argyll.

This message flashed over the cables and wires Friday evening plunged the entire British Empire into a state of genuine mourning over the death of "Edward, the Peace-maker."

The shock of the King's death found the nation and Empire wholly unprepared.

Cables that poured into London from all places where flies the Union Jack indicated the poignant way in which the sudden loss of Britain's most popular King struck home to the hearts of his world-wide subjects.

## Prince George Becomes King

Prince George of Wales, immediately upon his father's death became King. The initial act of the new ruler was to telegraph to the Lord Mayor of London the announcement of the king's death. The telegram follows:

"Buckingham Palace, May 6:

"To the Lord Mayor, Mansion House:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the king, passed peacefully away at 11.45 tonight.—  
(Signed) GEORGE."

In an instant the news that all England dreaded, and which they had looked for all day, was flashed throughout the country. Although the eminent physicians who attended his majesty in his last moments have made no official announcement as to the cause of his death, it is believed that bronchial pneumonia was the cause. There is no doubt that the



The Queen Dowager, Alexandra

larming, until at 8.15 it was announced that His Majesty was experiencing choking spells which affected the heart and that the symptoms were of the gravest character. From that time on the great crowds that surrounded the palace awaited what they knew to be the certain end. The announcement of the end which came through the newspapers shortly after midnight was quietly received and as quietly discussed by the few late theatre goers and waiting group in front of the palace, which soon dispersed and went home.

## Announcement of the End

The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family soon after midnight was the first indication to the crowd outside the palace that the King had passed away. Shortly before Lord Knollys, His Majesty's secretary, announced to

the waiting newspapermen that the King had died. The Queen and Princess Victoria remained in the palace.

Her Majesty with the other members of the royal family and four physicians had been at the King's side throughout the day. Between 9 and 10 o'clock His Majesty rallied slightly and seemed to recognize his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness which ended in his death. Several times during the day the physicians had discussed the advisability of an operation, but it was finally deemed unwise, in view of his weakened condition.

All who knew the King expected his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning at some social function as a result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up Thursday in a large chair, so the palace stories go. One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was: "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." He seemed to have then reached a full realization that his death was approaching.

Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber.

George V. took the oath and was formally proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The ceremony, which was most impressive, took place in the throne room of St. James Palace, in the presence of the Privy Council, under the presidency of the Earl of Crewe.

Western Canada received the news of the death of the late King shortly after 6:00 o'clock Friday evening. The morning cables from London were not of an alarming nature and not until the afternoon did Canadians realize that the Monarch's life was in danger. Then in the afternoon papers was announced his precarious condition and a few hours later came the news of his passing.



The New Queen, Mary



KING GEORGE V.



## Canada's Premier Pianos and Organs



New Karn, Style A

No house in Canada can offer you quality and value such as these instruments represent. You can purchase on terms that will occasion no inconvenience. The money is saved that otherwise would be frittered away and you have the **GRANDEST INSTRUMENT ON EARTH**, mellowing and adding to its value with the years.

The new Karn, style A, is a superb instrument with tone of surpassing sweetness. Price \$350.00. New design, new scale, handsomely finished in Mahogany or Walnut. 7½ octaves, three unisons, overstrung bass, full metal frame, height 4 ft. 4 in.

### The Karn Organ Style C 17



Special Price \$110.00

This Instrument is built in a Gem Piano Case, excellent finish, six octaves, four sets of reeds. **MAGNIFICENT FULL TONE.**

These instruments cannot be beaten anywhere. Write us for particulars.

### Karn-Morris Piano and Organ Co.

337 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg

S. B. BARROWCLOUGH,  
Manager of Winnipeg Branch



The Guide Artist

Our readers will be glad to know that we have added, as a permanent member of our staff, one of Canada's leading newspaper illustrators and cartoonists, Mr. Dick Hartley, of Toronto. During the next year he will entertain and instruct our readers with his pen, and we have no doubt that this feature will be much appreciated. Our former cartoonist left us a few months ago to join another paper. The accompanying sketch is Mr. Hartley as he appears to himself.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### NEW MARKET EDITOR

Mr. J. F. Cogswell, market editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, joined the staff of **THE GUIDE** this week and henceforth we expect that our market reports will be even better than in the past. We intend that our market reports will be the most complete and accurate, from the farmers' standpoint, that are published in this country.

**THE GUIDE** departments are in the hands of trained men and as time goes on new departments will be added and more men secured to conduct them. **THE GUIDE** is determined to give its readers the best service possible.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Winnipeg Motor Boat Co., of Winnipeg, have recently secured the agency for western Canada of the Mullins Pressed Steel Boats. They believe that there is a big market for this class of boat and have already placed a carload order. Their advertisement appears in another column of this issue.

## BATES'

### Mail Order Shoe House

Why not buy your  
footwear by mail?

I can save you from  
75c. to \$1.00 per pair

Write for Catalogue

289 Portage Avenue  
WINNIPEG - - - - - Man.

## A Fence, Like a Chain, is no Stronger Than Its Weakest Link



Usually in a fence the lock has proven to be the "weak link" and therefore minimized the general strength of the entire fence. In our fence the lock is the strongest part as it is so constructed that it practically interlocks itself. It has a double grip on the lateral and horizontal wires which prevents any possibility of slipping.

We manufacture a large number of designs of Leader woven fence, both in heavy standard and medium weight, using nothing but the best galvanized wire in all our fences.

We also make the old reliable Anchor field erected fence, coiled spring wire, gates, etc. Catalogue G shows different styles of fences and gates for horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Write for catalogue.

### MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED

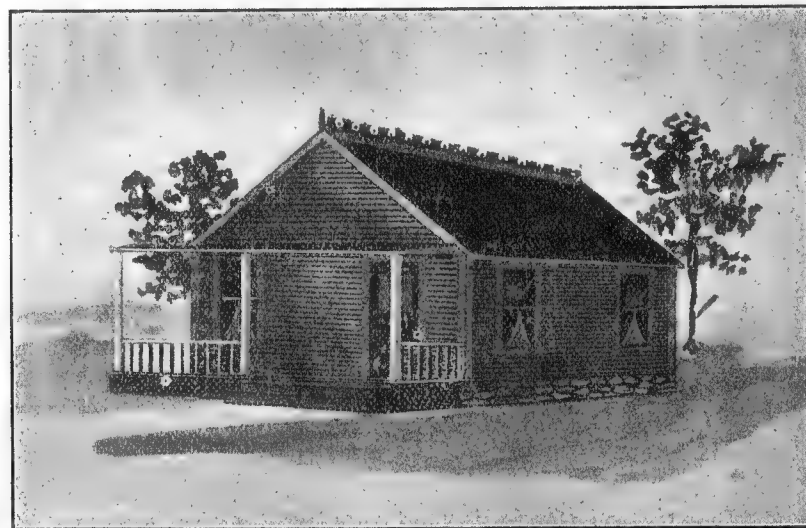
P. O. Box 1382

Cor. Henry and Beacon St.

WINNIPEG

## YOU HAVE FINISHED SEEDING How About that New House?

If time is an object we can supply you with a **WEIR** house which you can erect complete and move into within 48 hours time of delivery at your station.



Size 18x24, 6 ft. Veranda, \$394

Just Think! A Complete Four Roomed House ready to move into at \$394

**THE WEIR READY MADE HOUSES** are built absolutely warm, guaranteed to keep out the cold in coldest winter weather. Built on entirely new principles. Seven distinct thicknesses of material used in construction. We have them in all sizes. Send for fine illustrated catalogue showing 12 different designs.

**WM. S. KING CO.** 232 PORTAGE AVENUE  
Selling Agents WINNIPEG

## Mr. RUTLEDGE IS RIGHT

CUPAR,

SASKATCHEWAN,

May 5th, 1910

To the Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Dear Sir,

I have three horses estray which every effort has failed to locate so I am sending you an Advertisement for The Guide. I think the farmers all over the country could vastly increase the use of The Guide seeing as it has the wonderful circulation throughout the three provinces, therefore it should become the very best advertising medium, and especially so for such as "Strayed Animals." Let everyone use it for this purpose, and it will shortly be recognized as the best then all will have to use it.

Yours truly,

H. N. RUTLEDGE.

If the readers of The Guide will follow the advice given by Mr. Rutledge it is only a question of a short time until The Guide will be the greatest advertising medium in the West.



# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MAY 9TH, 1910.

**Wheat.**—During the past week the wheat market has been nervous with plenty of offerings, and export demand has been very poor. The latter part of this week the very unsettled condition of all markets in the British Isles has been due to the illness and death of our sovereign. American markets have been fluctuating considerably on account of the repeated reports of damage in the southwestern states of the winter wheat belt. At noon to-day the American crop report was issued, putting the condition of the wheat crop at 82.3 as against about 80 a month ago. This had an immediate effect of depressing our market severely as a "bullish" crop report had been anticipated. However, we believe this depression will largely disappear in the next few days when British markets have again adjusted themselves somewhat.

Oats have held very steady with a slightly upward tendency although they are now above export to the British Isles.

**Barley.**—There has been a very poor demand for this grain at prices we consider below its actual worth for feed.

Flax has declined because of poor demand. However we believe a reaction in this grain may now be looked for.

## Liverpool Letter

BY PROCTOR &amp; CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27, 1910.

Since the 19th of April America has shown considerable strength, induced by the renewed adverse conditions for the crop there, but though the advance registered was over 1/- per qr., it barely sufficed to keep prices on this side steady, as millers all over the Kingdom, influenced by the heavy shipments during the present month, have been persistently holding off.

The shipment for Europe this week was certainly 200,000 qrs. less than last, but the total for the four weeks already recorded in April is considerably in excess of the same period last year.

Thus, though not influenced during the early part of the week by the American advance, prices have been seriously affected by the decline from that quarter, and our May option has been sold as low as 7/5—a drop of 3½d. per cwt. from the day we last wrote you, and this despite the fact that Russia is not offering at all freely just now, and that arrivals from the seaboard at the interior are not keeping pace with the shipments that have been made out during the month. This is probably due to some extent to the near approach of the Russian Easter holidays, for from all accounts it would appear that their crop conditions are now on the whole quite favorable.

India reports bad weather interfering with harvest, and natives not selling, but all the same, Indian shippers and operators are showing a desire to get on with sales in anticipation of a good movement soon. The previous estimates of a surplus for export from all of India of 2,000,000 qrs. in excess of last year are now being reduced somewhat, but still it seems pretty evident that Russia and India have got plenty of wheat to spare, and will probably have a considerable share in the supply of European wants during the next few months.

## Continental Europe Wheat Situation

BY H. WIENER &amp; CO., ANTWERP, APRIL 29, 1910.

The turn of the markets has become decidedly weak, the probabilities which we have so many times laid down here, becoming more and more realities with the period advancing when larger receipts from all sides could be expected. And that period is now there. Offers from Canada have greatly increased and the month of May will give us a large contribution of this sort of wheat, detained so far by the close of navigation. Plate is not any longer so stiff with her inferior qualities and, tired of holding, is ready to accept large concessions. Russian shipments remain unabated and will certainly continue so, once the Easter holidays over. Roumania with Hungary now entirely out of parity, is, after a long pause, appearing with offers quite in line with other exporting countries, and India too has made important concessions in order to meet the European parities. Thus, the competition which we have pointed out several times to be imminent between the various exporting countries, has now given us the certitude, that for the remainder of the season, it is not the insufficiency of supplies which would justify a maintenance of prices. This is less so, as it is only in America, where complaints have not entirely vanished away, whilst everywhere else the growing crop is very well spoken of. The Danube is entertaining the greatest hopes and, in fact, in the present world's outlook can be realized, the present level can hardly be maintained.

But, what has broken down the market altogether, is the approach and respectively the arrival of the Australian fleet, which must necessarily depress the market, so much the more, the bigger the cargoes are which have to be swallowed. We do not think that the depression of these first rate wheats would ever have been so great, if the quantities were more judiciously distributed in parcels and small vessels. But who is prepared to buy 6,000 tons cargoes, following each other every day in weak markets, unable to absorb quickly one kind of wheat without serious concessions?

On the whole, however, we cannot take a firm view of the market, as long as great adversities in the growing crops should not relieve again the mood of farmers and give them the courage to hold back their reserves for further developments.

Maize is ruling very quiet with always a disappointing demand, notwithstanding the relatively cheap level of prices, especially for European sorts. Plate shippers are not coming out yet, and cables say that the weather is again unfavorable. Business is only confined to resales. Barley, declining and poor demand. Oats and rye dull with very little business passing.

Linseed has badly suffered from the decline in America and pressing India this week. Prices closing about 3 per cent. lower for Plate and 2 per cent. for Bombay. No. 1 Duluth-Manitoba October-November sold as low as fr. 38½ yesterday, while 38½ is asked after the rise in options. Consumptive buying is very low here, but oil is scarce and prospective fresh purchases by America will probably prevent a serious decline just now. Forecasts for autumn values are quite hazardous, the development of crops in America and Russia being the leading factors to keep in view. The cotton crop in the States is not very favorably spoken of. Further advises re the latter also play a fair part in the general situation later on.

## Liverpool General Market Report

(CORN TRADE NEWS, APRIL 26)

Wheat cargoes are steadier for White sorts with more enquiry.

Off Coast Cargoes.—38/9 (approx. \$1.16½) wanted, 38/- (approx. \$1.14) bid for "Zinita." 38/3 (approx. \$1.14½) asked for South Australian, per "Carnarvon Bay."

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—38/9 (approx. \$1.16½) wanted for 14,000 Red Walla and Blue Stem January. This price for 13,000 qrs. White Walla, Feb.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—37/9 (approx. \$1.13½) asked for 18,000 qrs. South Australian Jan., 38/- (approx. \$1.14) for 14,000 qrs. Victorian Feb. 37/9 (approx. \$1.13½) asked for a steamer of 30,000 qrs. Feb. Parcels to Liverpool from three ports for April-May are held at 37/4½ (approx. \$1.12½). Russian wheat cargoes are dull, unchanged. Azoff-Black Sea, April-May offers at 38/9 (approx. \$1.16½).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—36/6 (approx. \$1.09½) asked for 4,500 tons Rosafe 60 lbs. afloat. 36/7½ (approx. \$1.09½) for 4,200 tons Rosafe. 35/5 (approx. \$1.06½) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and occasionally 1½d. lower. Parcels to London are quiet and occasionally 1½d. lower. Parcels to London are quiet and 3d. to 6d. easier.

No. 1 Nor. Man.	.. (pcl. L'p'l.)	April-15 May	37/1½	approx.	\$1.11½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	April 15th-May	36/3	"	1.09½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	May-June	35/9	"	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	.. (pcl. Ldn.)	Afloat	38/-	"	1.14
No. 2 Nor. Man.	..	April-May	36/10½	"	1.10½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	..	April-May	36/4½	"	1.09½

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and easier for new crop but firmer for old.

Choice White Kurrachee	.. Shipping	7/8½	approx.	\$1.11
No. 2 Club Calcutta	.. March-April	7/9	"	1.11 3-5

Indian parcels for London are quiet and easier.

Choice White Kurrachee	.. May-June	37/3	"	1.11 3-4
No. 2 Club Calcutta	.. March-April	39/6	"	1.18½

## SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.  
12,500 qrs. Azoff-Black Sea .. B-L 17/4 .. 38/3 approx. \$1.14½

MONDAY, APRIL 25.  
30,700 qrs. South Australian .. B-L 3/3 .. 37/4½ " 1.12½

## SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.  
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Due ..... 37/7½ approx. \$1.12½

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.  
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Afloat ..... 37/6 approx. \$1.12½

MONDAY, APRIL 25.  
2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... April-May ..... 37/- approx. \$1.11

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.  
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. .... May-June ..... 37/- approx. \$1.11

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.  
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... May ..... 37/3 approx. \$1.11½

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .... April-May ..... 36/9 " 1.10½

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.  
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... May-June ..... 37/4½ approx. \$1.12½

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.  
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .... Afloat ..... 38/- approx. \$1.14

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .... Afloat ..... 37/6 " 1.12½

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.  
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .... Afloat ..... 37/6 approx. \$1.12½

## Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May, July, Sept. and Oct. delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
May 4	May	99½	32½	211
"	July	100½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	32	—
"	Oct.	95	—	163
May 5	May	99½	32½	208
"	July	100½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	95½	32½	165
May 6	May	99½	32½	208
"	July	100½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	95½	33	164
May 9	May	98½	32½	206
"	July	99½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	94	33½	163
May 10	May	98½	32½	208
"	July	99½	33½	—
"	Sept.	—	—	—
"	Oct.	94½	33	163½

## Liverpool Spot Cash

CORN TRADE NEWS, APRIL 26, 1910

Australian	8/0½	approx.	\$1.15 4-5
New Zealand	7/8½	"	1.11
No. 2 Nor. Man.	8/0½	"	1.15 4-5
No. 3 Nor. Man.	8/-	"	1.15 1-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian.	8/1	"	1.16 2-5
1 Chilian	7/11½	"	1.14 3-5
Ch. Wh. Kurrachee—			
Cleaned terms	7/9½	"	1.12½
Soft Red Karrachi	7/6	"	1.08
2 Hard Winter.	8/-	"	1.15 1-5
Barusso, new	7/8½	"	1.11
Rosafe, new	7/9	"	1.11 3-5
Russian	8/2	"	1.17 3-5

## The Weeks Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING MAY 7

	1910	1909
Wheat		
No. 1 Nor.	447	48
No. 2 Nor.	488	107
No. 3 Nor.	242	97
No. 4	50	32
Feed	1	3
Rejected 1	36	34
Rejected 2	57	24
No grade	19	5
Rejected	11	8
Condemned	15	...
No. 5	6	16



No. 6 .....	5	3
No established grade .....	1	...
Total .....	1378	377
<b>Winter Wheat</b>		
No. 1 Alberta Red .....	1	...
No. 2 Alberta Red .....	1	...
No. 3 Alberta Red .....	2	...
Total .....	4	8
<b>Oats</b>		
No. 1 Can. West .....	21	...
No. 2 Can. West .....	186	...
No. 3 Can. West .....	18	...
Rejected .....	4	...
Ex. No. 1 feed .....	26	...
No. 1 feed .....	9	...
No. 2 feed .....	1	...
Total .....	265	118
<b>Barley</b>		
No. 3 Extra .....	1	...
No. 3 .....	42	...
No. 4 .....	19	...
Rejected .....	3	...
Total .....	65	31
<b>Flax</b>		
No. 1 N. W. Man .....	46	...
No. 1 Man .....	10	...
No grade .....	1	...
Total .....	57	39
Grand total .....	1769	573

### Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

<b>Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—</b>	
Royal Household .....	\$2.90
Mount Royal .....	2.75
Glenora Patents .....	2.60
Manitoba Strong Bakers .....	2.30
<b>LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING Co.—</b>	
Five Roses .....	\$3.00
Lakewood .....	2.85
Harvest Queen .....	2.65
Medora .....	2.10
XXXX .....	1.60
<b>WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS Co.—</b>	
Purity .....	\$2.95
Medallion .....	2.80
Three Stars .....	2.65
Battle Patent .....	2.60
Maitland Bakers .....	2.20
Huron .....	2.05
XXXX .....	1.50

### Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net

In 80-lb. sacks .....	\$1.75
In 40-lb. sacks .....	1.80
In 20-lb. sacks .....	1.85
In 8-lb. sacks .....	2.30

### Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran .....	\$15.00
Shorts .....	16.00
<b>CHOPPED FEEDS</b>	
Barley, per ton, in sacks .....	\$23.00
Oats .....	25.00
Barley and Oats .....	24.00

### World's Shipments

Total shipments of wheat 9,168,000 bushels; last week 12,080,000 bushels; last year 7,440,000. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	TO- DAY	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
America .....	1,952,000	2,464,000	1,104,000
Russia .....	3,168,000	4,376,000	2,608,000
Danube .....	576,000	400,000	769,000
India .....	536,000	376,000	280,000
Argentina .....	2,168,000	3,152,000	2,208,000
Australia .....	688,000	1,216,000	176,000
Various .....	80,000	96,000	296,000
Corn, total .....	2,089,000	1,576,000	5,144,000

Quantity breadstuffs shipped for orders included in above 1,664,000 bushels; last week, 2,656,000 bushels; last year, 856,000 bushels. Total wheat taken by continental countries, 4,184,000 bushels; last week 5,080,000 bushels; last year, 4,056,000 bushels. Floating quantities wheat and flour, United Kingdom and continent, 50,880,000 bushels; last week, 51,192,000 bushels; last year, 40,176,000 bushels; decrease, 1,104,000 bushels. Corn, 4,786,000 bushels; last week 8,443,000 bushels; last year, 12,066,000 bushels; increase, 1,343,000 bushels.

### Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on May 6, was 5,321,469 bushels against 5,434,360 bushels last

week and 6,816,597 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,760,356 bushels; last year 2,097,554 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard .....	31,573.40	5,873.10
No. 1 Nor. ....	1,953,798.40	1,102,072.10
No. 3 Nor. ....	1,678,911.10	1,711,598.20
No. 3 Nor. ....	515,021.20	1,572,349.50
No. 4 .....	292,374.20	961,024.10
No. 5 .....	40,653.40	292,559.30
Other grades .....	809,136.10	1,171,120.30

	5,321,469.00	6,816,597.40
<b>Stocks of Oats</b>		
Extra 1 C.W. ....	1,993.18	.....
1 C.W. ....	363,890.01	.....
No. 2 White .....	3,946,433.11	.....
No. 3 White .....	548,636.11	.....
Mixed .....	14,785.16	.....
Other grades .....	295,444.01	.....
	5,171,182.24	3,380,441.00
Barley .....	641,893.00	323,310.00
Flax .....	524,811.00	834,585.00

### Comparative Visible

	LAST WEEK	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Wheat .....	24,574,000	26,228,000	26,627,000
Corn .....	9,300,000	10,603,000	2,175,000
Oats .....	8,118,000	9,223,000	7,893,000

### Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. William .....	2,610,000	2,184,626	228,448
Pt. Arthur .....	2,710,995	2,986,555	413,445
Meaford .....	28,595	6,602	29,025
Mid. Tiffin .....	303,156	372,582	10,438
Collingwood .....	23,552	1,529	76,212
Owen Sound .....	80,000	167,000	25,000
Goderich .....	173,233	170,258	39,495
Sarnia, Pt. Ed. ....	8,587	99,009	12,107
Pt. Colborne .....	212,790	36,350	1,411
Kingston .....	82,300	211,500	38,500
Montreal .....	904,530	368,433	73,189
Quebec .....	2,700	48,500	2,500

Total visible .....	7,142,911	6,652,944	949,770
Last week .....	7,345,858	6,303,983	947,292
Last year .....	7,242,407	3,692,323	533,037

### Winnipeg Live Stock

#### Live Stock Receipts

WEEK ENDING MAY 7

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R. ....	1645	1637	628
C. N. R. ....	125	451	...
Totals .....	1770	2098	628

#### Disposition

Butchers east from last week .....	20
Butchers east this week .....	351
Feeders east this week .....	47
Butchers west .....	24
Oxen west .....	46
Consumed locally .....	523
Exporters held over .....	275
Butchers held over .....	114

The conditions of the live stock markets show but little change from last week. Prices for all classes of stock continue strong.

Cattle receipts for the week were fairly liberal and the quality of the arrivals averaged fair to good. The price for best grades was well maintained some of the best animals selling as high as \$6.75 per cwt. To catch this price animals must be well fed and weigh from 1300 to 1500 pounds. It is needless to say that there are but few of these perfectly finished steers arriving. However, the bulk of fed stuff is very much above the ordinary class of receipts and a great many of the animals sell to \$6.50, a full cent and a half above a year ago.

Buyers who have been in the field for

the large Winnipeg dealers say that there are not a great many of the best grades of cattle in the country and there should not be any material break in prices unless there is a great slump on the eastern markets. This eastern trade is having an exceedingly healthy effect upon this market. All the large Toronto and Montreal houses have buyers here and they are strong bidders for all the best cattle especially for those finished for export. Dealers are quoting \$5.75 to \$6.50 (freight assumed) for choice export steers, but any extra fine animals should bring twenty-five cents more. Mixed export steers and heifers of good quality bring \$5.50 to \$5.75.

The demand for good butcher stock was never better. The local demand is strong and easterners also want good ones. Dealers are quoting \$5.50 to \$6.50 for the best grades while medium and good ones bring anywhere from \$3.50 to \$5.00. Ontario buyers are after feeders and stockers for shipment east. They want good stock up to 1100 pounds in weight and prices run up to \$5.00 for good ones.

The hog market is as strong as ever. Last week the abattoirs made strenuous efforts to reduce prevailing prices to \$10.00 per cwt. and their letters to the country quoted this price. They were able to get a few at this price but soon bids were given boosts a little at a time until they rested at the \$10.50 mark again. And it don't look as if they would be much lower in some time. Prices at Chicago and Eastern Canadian points are too high to allow the importation of porkers and the competition here is keen.

There are too many good sows being shipped. A good sow is a big asset to any farmer and when he ships one to market he is simply digging into his capital. Prices are now high but not high enough to make up for the loss of a single brood sow.

#### Market Quotations

Choice export steers, frt assumed .....	\$5.75 to \$6.50
Good export steers, frt. assumed .....	5.50 " 5.75
Choice export heifers, frt. assumed .....	5.50 " 5.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers, delivered .....	5.50 " 6.50
Good butcher cows and heifers .....	4.50 " 5.00
Medium mixed butcher cattle .....	3.50 " 4.00
Choice hogs .....	10.25 " 10.50
Rough sows .....	7.75 " 8.00
Stags .....	4.50 " 5.50
Choice lambs .....	7.00 " 7.50
Choice sheep .....	6.50 " 7.00
Choice calves .....	4.50 " 5.00
Medium calves .....	4.00 " 4.50

### Country Produce

The butter shortage has been relieved to some extent during the past week and prices have experienced something of a slump. Stocks throughout the country were at a low ebb and there was nothing in sight in the country. Not only in the west did this condition exist but the east was short as well. In fact no butter could be purchased anywhere except at exceedingly high prices.

But now the Ontario creameries are getting down to business and one Winnipeg firm received an offer yesterday of all they want at 25½ cents per pound f.o.b. Toronto. This has led to a slump in prices here.

Prairie creameries are naturally a little behind those in Ontario in getting started, but cows are now out to good grass pasture and although there are as yet no large shipments arriving in Winnipeg some small parcels are being received.

The situation on the dairy butter market seems to be rather in favor of prices remaining stronger than last year. There

is a growing tendency on the part of producers of cream to ship to creameries rather than convert into butter on their farms. This tendency will decrease the supply of dairy butter but should help out materially in the accumulation of supplies of creamery. Prices quote at Winnipeg are:

No. 1 dairy ..... 22c. to 25c. |

No. 2 dairy ..... 18c. |

Eggs are now coming in freely and until a few days ago dealers looked for a slump in prices, but now a fine demand from western and coast points has sprung up which promises to hold out throughout the summer. One Winnipeg firm is shipping out a thousand cases per week to Vancouver and other dealers have corresponding demands. Dealers quote 18 cents per dozen at Winnipeg and state that if the present demand holds prices will not show any decrease in the near future.

The potato market continues in a state that holds out few promises to those who have a large quantity on hand but at that its tone is healthier than it has been in some time. While it is still hard to get rid of tubers some large parcels have been disposed of at 20 cents to 25 cents per bushel according to quality. The market should take a brace before the new crop comes in.

### Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL CO.

Green salted hides, unbranded 10 to 9c. Green salted hides, branded ... 8c. flat. Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 9c. flat. Green salted veal calf, 8-15 lbs. 13 to 11½c. Green salted kip, 15-25 lbs. 10½c. to 9½c. Green salted deacons ..... 65c. |

Green salted slunks ..... 25c. |

Dry flint butcher hides ..... 17c. flat. |

Dry rough and fallen hides ..... 11c. flat. |

Tallow ..... 5c. to 4c. |

Seneca root ..... 38 to 40c. |

Wool ..... 8c. to 10½c. |

These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

### New Zealand Mutton for Canada

The steamship Rakhala, with which the new steamship service between New Zealand and Canada is to be inaugurated, sailed from Antwerp for Montreal on April 23.

She will be followed at regular intervals by four other vessels, so that there will be five vessels of 9,000 tons each in the service. These vessels are all fitted with huge cold storage chambers for transporting New Zealand mutton to this country and one result of the service should be to considerably lower the price of such meat in Montreal and eastern cities.

♦ ♦ ♦

### A KINDLY MESSAGE

The wording of the King's message to Earl Grey is characteristic of a sovereign who does things graciously. He is "grieved to hear" of my "old friend Goldwin Smith's serious accident." He extends his sympathy, and wishes news concerning his progress. When the King was a lad and Professor Smith a young man the relationship between them was that of pupil and tutor. Ever since they have regarded each other with mutual respect and kindness. More than once Mr. Goldwin Smith has expressed a warm attachment to the King's person. Such sentiments are fitting between monarchs in different realms.—Ex.

♦ ♦ ♦

We admire charity that isn't on parade.

A wise man says just enough and then puts the lid on.

Two hearts that beat as one seldom keep time very long.

### QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MAY 4 to 10, INCLUSIVE

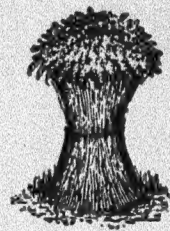
DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW 1 Man. Rej.
MAY																			
4	98½	96½	94½	91½	87½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	...	...	...	...	...
5	99½	97½	95½	...	88½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	...	...	...	...	...
6	99½	97½	95½	...	88½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32½	44	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	98½	96½	94½	...	87½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	44½	42	...	...	...
10	98½	96½	94½	...	87	...	...	98	91	91	89½	96	90	32½	44½	42	...	...	...



# GRAIN GROWERS



## WHY TAKE CHANCES ON YOUR GRADE?



**WE HAVE** established a SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT OF OUR OFFICE, in order to check the Government grading of all cars CONSIGNEED TO US and thus protect the interests of our shippers.

We have our own men in the railway yards to take a sample of your car as soon as it reaches Winnipeg. This sample is brought to our office and examined by our own expert, at the same time it is being examined by the Government Inspector. Should samples become mixed, or any mistake be made in the Government grading, we have a safe check, or should our expert consider that you do not receive the highest possible grade for your grain, he at once takes the matter up with the Chief Inspector, and, if it is not possible to have a satisfactory change made, we are in a position to order a reinspection at Fort William, before your car is unloaded.

THE SATISFACTION which we have given our shippers by protecting their interests in this and other ways is plainly shown in THE INCREASE OF OUR BUSINESS. We have handled up to the present time this business year about 15,500,000 BUSHELS. If you have not shipped your grain yet, we trust you will consign it to YOUR OWN COMPANY and help strengthen THE FARMERS' CAUSE.

# THE FARMERS' COMPANY

FARMERS! This is YOUR COMPANY. YOU are the only men who can hold Stock in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the only men who have a say in its management.

IN THE PAST FOUR YEARS this Company has saved millions of dollars for the Grain Growers of the West, and is today the largest firm of its kind in Canada. Are you not proud of what you have achieved? Send us a post card with your name and address, and we will mail you booklets telling all about Your Company and the Grain Growers' Movement.

When you are in the City, don't fail to call at our new offices, 7th floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Ave., East of Main Street.

BONDED

LICENSED

# GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to Calgary

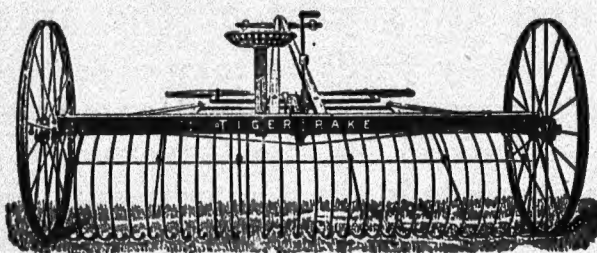
MANITOBA



# Seventy Years Experience Behind These FROST AND WOOD Farm Implements

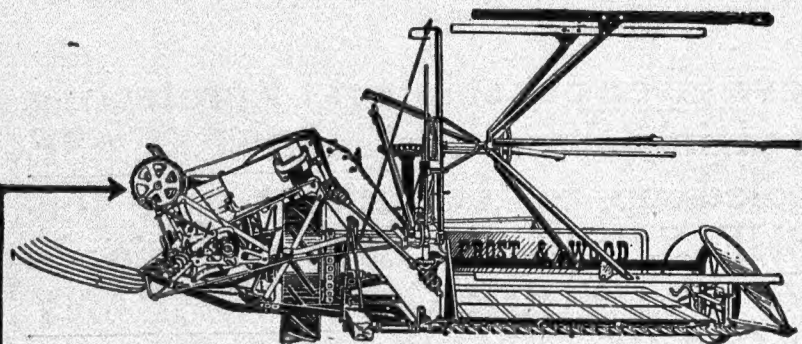
**A**ND you can take it for granted that there are none to equal them in Canada to-day. The older men in the agricultural world know this to be a fact—the younger ones are learning it. You'll need some of the implements described here, because, like every other farmer, you'll want to harvest your crops efficiently at the lowest cost and with the least labor and trouble. Don't put your orders off till the last minute—get our Catalogue and select what you want in good time, so that you'll be well in hand when harvest does come.

This illustrates our popular Tiger Rake, which is built in three sizes, 8 ft., 24 teeth; 9 ft., 28 teeth; 10 ft., 30 teeth. With the exception of guide board and shafts, it is made entirely of steel and is therefore very strong and light. It has an automatic Foot Dump, so that there is absolutely no labor required to operate it, the horse or horses doing all the work. Another exclusive feature is our new automatic locking device for holding the teeth up when the Rake is not in use.



FROST and WOOD RAKES

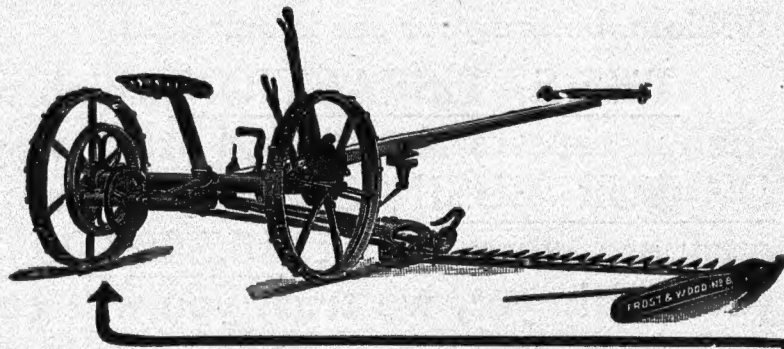
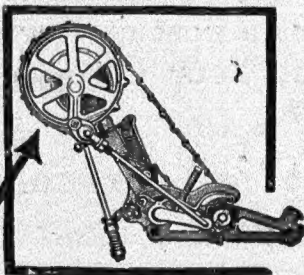
We bend the teeth from a special quality of spring steel, temper them thoroughly, so that they are well equipped to stand all strains. The Rakes are equipped with under-cleaners unless otherwise ordered. The 9 ft. and 10 ft. Rakes are equipped with combination Pole and Shafts and supplied with steel wheels only, 8 ft. Rakes can be shipped with wood wheels if required. Write for our Catalogue and go over our whole line of Rakes; we know we have just what you want.



FROST and WOOD BINDERS

This binder is positively in a class of its own—far ahead of any other machine on the market. We haven't room to detail all its many excellent merits here, but we do want you to consider one important feature—our Eccentric Sprocket-Wheel.

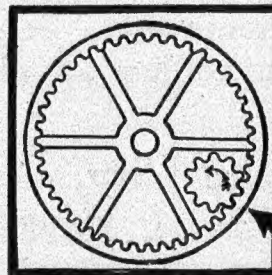
Notice that there are **three long** spokes and three short ones—based on the old leverage idea, the longer the bar, the greater the power. When the grain is being compressed and tied, the packer arms require all the power they can get to make nice tight sheaves and the chain which drives the Eccentric Sprocket is then pulling over the long arms of the wheel, exerting a steady powerful draw. After the bundles are compressed and tied the chain has reached the short arms of the Eccentric Sprocket and must therefore travel faster, thus the bundles are discharged quickly and everything is ready again for another bundle to be compressed, tied and discharged. In short, the long arms develop **power**, the short arms **speed**. But get our Catalogue and go into the whole details carefully yourself.



FROST and WOOD No. 8 MOWER

Here's another case where space prevents us giving all the good points, so we urge you to write for our Catalogue if you are thinking of buying a reliable Mower. Ours are built in various sizes from 3 ft. 6 in. cut to a 7 ft. cut. You will notice that the small gear wheel is inside the large one on what is called the **Internal Gear** principle. Both these wheels travel in the same direction. Now, on most Mowers the gears are arranged exactly opposite, the small gear wheel being on the outside. This is a decidedly bad feature, because the wheels work one **against** the other, causing a great amount of friction, wearing down the cogs and eventually a loose connection. You can easily prove the superiority of the Internal Gear Principle for as soon as

you drop the bar and start the team the knives begin cutting. There is no lost motion, no jerks, no backing up—the action is immediate. Our Mower is liberally supplied with Roller Bearings—ensuring long life and light draft. It is made of first-class materials and put together by expert workmen. Let us send you the whole story to read at home—free.



Write to Our Sole Agents in Western Canada

## COCKSHUTT

FLOW  
COMPANY  
LIMITED

## WINNIPEG

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

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